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FRIDAY, AUGUST 21, 1953

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Column One
BY
David Courtney

LONDON and Washington take satisfaction from the turn of events in Persia; and perhaps some credit for it. There may even be satisfaction — if no right to credit — in Moscow; for it is always possible that the way to Tudeh revolutionary success will be seen more clearly from the cellars of suppression than from the ground-floor of such collaboration as had developed between the Tudeh leaders and Dr. Mossadegh. But the position just now is obscure. The army coup, following a pattern that has become commonplace in the Middle East, has succeeded. It diverges in motive from the other coups, and particularly from General Nagib's, in having been designed to remove a popular political figure and restore the prerogatives (and patronage) of royalty. As so often in history, it will again be possible, no doubt, to present the monarch as the common people's shield against the corruption and tyranny of political barons.

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ON the first day of this year he said to his followers: "Only death or a vote of no confidence can alter my decision to stay in power." A no-confidence vote became impossible when, by causing his own Party to resign from the Majlis (already 80 short as the result of certain electoral smart practice last year), he left Parliament without a quorum and brought its business to a standstill. As for death, he gave the impression of being able to play with it as skilfully as with Shah, Constitution and Anglo-American negotiators. But what he had overlooked, or evaded, in stating the only circumstances capable of removing him from office, was the Army. His main but inconclusive struggle with the Shah was for complete control over the Army, which, in February, when violent pro-Shah demonstrations in Teheran had driven the Premier first to seek shelter in the Point Four offices and then sanctuary in the Majlis, had refused to come to his rescue. A correspondent of the "Economist" told how, when Dr. Mossadegh called out the Army, a waggish Commander replied that it could not move for lack of petrol. It has moved, now.

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OIL interests and the diplomats whose duty it is to protect those interests, and the politicians who judge democracy in the Middle East by its capacity to impose itself upon the nation whether the nation likes it or not, will be well pleased; with their pleasure qualified, of course, by the uncertainty of all such coups and, worse still, by uncertainty whether the new rulers, for all their armed democracy, will be willing or able to bring back Persian public opinion to recognition of Anglo-Iranian's rights at Abadan. After all, when it came to the point General Nagib was really not much easier to deal with over the matter of the Suez Canal bases than Nahas Pasha had been before him. General Zahedi is no Nagib, of course, and for that matter Mossadegh is far from being a Nahas. There may, therefore, be no real parallel between the two coups and the prospective relationship of each to the West. What cannot be overlooked is that coup and counter-coup in these fermenting regions of the Middle East are compelled to draw their ardour from the same source — the flaming nationalism of people conscious of grievous wrongs and never brought to quiescence by the righting of those wrongs. Nationalism, we may suppose, will be exploited by General Zahedi as it was by Dr. Mossadegh; until, once again, it erupts and devours its brief and disillusioning idol.

Jerusalem, August 21.

USSR Tests H-Bomb; US Confirms Explosion

MOSCOW, Thursday (UP). — The Soviet Government today announced that the USSR has exploded "one of the types of the Hydrogen bomb" for experimental purposes "a few days ago." As a result of the explosion, a thermo-nuclear reaction of great force was set off, it said, adding: "The experiment showed the power of the Hydrogen bomb is many times stronger than that of Atom bombs."

(The thermo-nuclear reaction is the reaction of the H-bomb. The fission reaction is that of the Atomic bomb used as a heat trigger for the H-bomb).

The announcement, published at th. top of the second page in "Pravda" and "Izvestia," declared that "there is no foundation whatever" for any alarm. It said: "In connection with the unchanging policy o. the Soviet Government... (it) had repeatedly proposed to the Governments of other countries to carry out a substantial reduction of armaments, to ban the use of weapons of mass annihilation, and establish within the framework of the U.N. organization a strict international control over the ban.

"The Soviet Government firmly continues to hold this position at the present time," it concluded.

The announcement charged that Premier Georgi Malenkov's announcement to the USSR Supreme Soviet on August 8 that the Soviet Union has the H-bomb was exploited by "certain foreign circles" to "frighten the people with the fact that the Soviet Union possesses the secret of the manufacture of the Hydrogen bomb and in this connection caused alarm, using this fact for the purpose of intensifying the armaments race."

WASHINGTON, Thursday. — The U.S. officially confirmed last night that the USSR had exploded an H-bomb. Mr. Lewis Strauss, Chairman of the U.S. Atomic Energy Commission, announced that America had detected an atomic explosion on August 12, and subsequent information indicated that the Russians had tested an H-bomb.

Mr. Strauss made it clear that the U.S. was far ahead of Russia in developing the bomb, which may release up to 1,000 times as much destructive force as an Atomic bomb. He disclosed that the U.S. conducted H-bomb tests at Eniwetok island in the Pacific in 1951 — a full year earlier than had previously been known.

In New York, the Russian announcement gave rise to renewed hopes among international diplomats that disarmament talks might be advanced. The U.S. last night circulated to all U.N. member nations a Senate resolution passed in July which pledges continued aid to U.N. efforts to obtain "agreements by all nations for enforceable limitations of armaments."

The report was being distributed when news of the Russian H-bomb test came.

At U.N. Headquarters Senator Alexander Wiley, a member of the U.S. delegation, said the Russian test calls for reexamination of the whole question of disarmament. He said the U.S. and Russia should make a new effort to see if there is any basis for agreement, but stressed that there should be no disarmament unless there exists an effective system of international inspection and control.

Britain Sees 'Common Ground' With USSR on Peace Parley

UNITED NATIONS, Thursday. — Britain today appealed to the United Nations for "speedy and efficient action, not just long and protracted debate," in setting up the Far Eastern political conference.

British Minister of State Selwyn Lloyd, in an apparent effort to ease the atmosphere of tension developing among the delegates of 60 nations, pushed three resolutions which would recommend the inclusion of the 16 U.N. countries who fought under the U.N. banner and two neutrals — the USSR and India.

He appealed that the issue of peace or war should not depend on the composition of the conference, and said that after hearing the Soviet delegate, Mr. Andrei Vyshinsky, yesterday "we are not at all depressed by the progress of this discussion so far."

He added that if the peace conference were to decide things by vote, all this would matter very much, but pointed out that "it is common ground between us that this conference should not decide things by counting heads."

Across or Round Table?

The British delegate recalled that there has been some discussion as to whether the conference should be a round-table or across-table meeting. "Our feeling is that we should not get too worked-up about this. We should not get fixations about it because in any case it is an oversimplification. The important thing is to get the right people round or at the table."

Mr. Lloyd said that after examining the Soviet proposal he thought there was a "measure of common ground." He said that Britain agreed with the Russian proposal that both the Chinese People's Republic and North Korea should be represented at the conference.

As for the U.N. side of the conflict, the British delegate said, his country thought that all the 16 nations who wanted to be represented should be there, although it was hoped that there would not be too many.

The Soviet delegate had said that only the U.S., Britain, France and South Korea should be present from the U.N. side of the conflict. "We cannot agree to that proposition," Mr. Lloyd said. "We cannot accept the elimination of certain of our friends." Just as the Allied side did not dictate whether one or both of the Communist combatants should come, so it was not for Mr. Vyshinsky to lay down who should attend from the U.N. Command.

Mr. Lloyd said Russia wanted both India and Burma in. The U.S. wants neither. Britain favoured India, "subject of course to what India has to say." As for Poland, he doubted that this country would add anything new to the conference, while he doubted whether Sweden ("although it is not for me to say") wanted to be represented.

Veto Rights

Mr. Lloyd said that the Soviet proposal giving veto rights to "the parties which have signed the armistice agreement" was ambiguous and asked Mr. Vyshinsky expressly what it meant. He said the proposal "raises problems rather than solves them."

Earlier Mr. Selim Sarper of Turkey announced full support for the position that all U.N. combatant countries might attend the parley, plus Russia "provided the other side desires it." Turkey wished to attend, he said.

The Czech delegate, Deputy Foreign Minister Gertruda Sekaninova-Cartova, charged that the threat of South Korea and the U.S. to walk out of the conference after 90 days was contrary to Article 62 of the Panmunjom Armistice Agreement, which states that the truce will remain in effect until it is superseded by mutual agreement or an agreed peace settlement. She also charged that the U.S. had never considered the Korean war to be a U.N. operation "but always an American war."

(Reuter, UP)

Israel to Propose Both USSR, India

By JESSE ZEL LURIE

NEW YORK, Thursday. — Mr. Abba Eban, Israel Ambassador to the U.S. and chief delegate to the United Nations, will address the Political Committee tomorrow morning. He is expected to support the representation of both the USSR and India at the peace conference.

Knesset Delegation To America

Jerusalem Post Reporter

Eight men and two women, headed by the Deputy Speaker, Mr. Ze'ev Shefer, will represent the Knesset at the Interparliamentary Union conference opening in Washington on October 9, it was announced yesterday. In addition to Mr. Shefer, Mapai representatives will include Mrs. Beba Idelson, Miss Rachel Izsahari and Mr. David Hirschon, Messrs. Haim Ariav and George Flesch will represent the General Zionists, Mr. Itzhak Ben Aharon (Mapam), Rabbi Mordecai Nurock (Hapoel Hamizrahi and Mizrahi) Dr. Arieh Altman (Herut) and Mr. Izhar Harari (Progressive).

Judges Separated From Executive Under New Law

By MOSHE BRILLIANT

The separation of the judiciary from the executive became a principle of fundamental law yesterday when the Knesset wrote into the legal code:

"There shall be no authority over a judge in judiciary matters other than the authority of the law."

Hitherto, the Minister of Justice had sole authority in matters of appointments and promotions, except in the case of Supreme Court appointments, which required Knesset ratification. Administratively, the judiciary was under the jurisdiction of the Ministry.

Under the law adopted yesterday, appointments will be made by the President on the recommendation of an Appointments Committee. Administratively, the judges will by-pass officials of the Ministry and will be responsible directly to the Minister.

These basic reforms were adopted yesterday by a handful of legislators. At no time during the four-hour proceedings were there more than two dozen out of the 120 Knesset members in their places.

Committee Composition

The biggest fight on the floor was over the composition of the Appointments Comittee, which will comprise the President of the Supreme Court and two other Justices designated by him; the Minister of Justice and one other Minister named by the Cabinet; two members of the Knesset to be chosen by secret ballot; and two practising attorneys elected by the Council of the Bar Association and approved by the Minister of Justice. The appointments of the Supreme Court Justices and the lawyers will be for three years, and the others will serve as long as they are in office.

Opposition members complained that with two members of the Cabinet, two representatives of the Knesset who would most likely belong to the ruling parties, and two lawyers approved by the Minister of Justice controlling six of the nine votes in the Appointments Committee, the independence of the judiciary was threatened.

Proposals for different Committee composition, giving greater representation to bodies not controlled by the Government, were introduced by the minority parties but were defeated.

There were also differences of opinion about nominations. The law provides that nominations may be made by the Minister of Justice, the President of the Supreme Court or a group of three Committee members. Mr. Pinhas Rosen, the Minister of Justice, had favoured limiting authority for initiative to the Minister and the Chief Justice, but he withdrew his proposal following public criticism. Opposition parties, on the other hand, urged that each Committee member should be authorized to make nominations.

Qualifications Defined

Qualifications for appointments to the judiciary were laid down in the law. A Supreme Court Justice must have had five years' experience in the District Court, or 10 years — five of them in Israel — in other legal activities such as practice at the bar, courts services or law-school instruction. District court judges need four years' experience on a lower bench or six years of other legal experience. Magistrates require three years of legal experience.

By a three-quarters majority, the Appointments Committee may name an "outstanding jurist" to the Supreme Court bench. Mr. Ya'akov Shapiro, acting chairman of the Legislation Committee, explained to the house that this provision was designed to make it possible to invite jurists of international repute. He said there were Jews closely identified with Israel serving in foreign Supreme Courts or occupying high positions in foreign law schools, who might be willing to come here.

Other provisions cover the appointment of presidents and relieving presidents of the Supreme Court (by the President of the State on the recommendation of the Appointments Committee) and of the lower courts (by the Minister of Justice in consultation with the President of the Supreme Court).

TREASURY DENIES DELAY IN PAYMENT OF DEBTS

The Ministry of Finance yesterday denied press reports that the payment of foreign debts due in August and September had met with special difficulties.

A spokesman of the Ministry also denied that the payment of some debts, which have already fallen due, had been delayed.

Arabs Switch J'lem Policy

The Arab League has dropped its demand for the internationalisation of Jerusalem, according to Raif Abu Lima, new Deputy Secretary of the League.

He told a press conference in Cairo late Wednesday night, according to ANA, that the Arab States had come round to Jordan's view on Jerusalem.

"We Arabs do not oppose Jordan's attitude that the Old City should be considered as part of its territory and under its complete sovereignty," he said.

STEVENSON ON J'LEM

NEW YORK, Thursday. — Mr. Adlai Stevenson told the press on his arrival here this morning on the conclusion of his world tour that it was an urgent necessity to remove the Arab economic boycott of Israel.

On Jerusalem he said that he did not think internationalization was workable.

E. German Ministers In Moscow for Talks

MOSCOW, Thursday (Reuter). An East German Government delegation led by Prime Minister Otto Grotewohl arrived here today from Berlin at the Soviet Government's invitation for important talks.

The 14-man delegation included nearly all members of the Cabinet.

"Pravda," the Soviet Communist Party newspaper, said today that Sunday's Soviet note stressed that the restoration of Germany as a great power, worthy of taking its place in the comity of nations, was possible only by way of peaceful democratic development through friendly collaboration with other States.

In Paris, today, diplomatic representatives of France, the U.S. and Britain met to begin drafting a reply to the Soviet notes on Germany.

According to usually well-informed sources, the meeting had originally been planned to work out a reply to only the first Soviet note of August 4 which called for a Four Power Foreign Ministers conference.

An exchange of views between London, Washington and Paris had already taken place about a possible response when the Kremlin delivered its second note on August 16 dealing specifically with the German issue.

This necessitated a further exchange between the Western capitals and the Paris meeting was put off until today.

More Thousands Join French Strikers

PARIS, Thursday (Reuter). — France's 16-day-old strike grew worse today as thousands more working in the engineering and building trades came out. More than 600,000 metal workers threatened to down tools tomorrow.

Today's walkouts completely offset the slight improvement in the railway and postal services which had reported a continuing back-to-work trend. The agitation in private industry, spurred on by the Communists, has been spreading during this week. It has taken in hundreds of factories, commercial enterprises and building projects all over the country.

The Socialists and Catholic unions had first refrained from direct strike calls in the private field while attempting to open negotiations with the employers, but now they have ordered out all metal workers for 48 hours from tomorrow after announcing that the employers refused to examine their demands.

The Catholic trade union confederation asked other labour groups to join in a 48-hour walkout of building workers from tomorrow.

Morgan Phillips Here On Four-Day Visit

LYDDA AIRPORT, Thursday (ITIM). — Mr. Morgan Phillips, Chairman of the Socialist International and Secretary-General of the British Labour Party, arrived here this morning by P.A.L. on a four-day visit at the invitation of Mapai and the Histadrut. Mr. Phillips is on his way home from a visit to India.

He was met at the airport by Messrs. M. W. Poulsom and D. Day of the British Embassy, Mr. N. Bar-Yaacov on behalf of the Histadrut Executiv, and Mr. Baruch Tal of Mapai.

During his stay here Mr. Phillips will meet with Prime Minister Ben Gurion, Foreign Minister Sharett, Cabinet Members, and Mapai and Histadrut leaders.

Mr. Phillips will be welcomed by the Jerusalem Mapai at a public meeting Saturday morning at 11 o'clock at the Tel-Or Hall in the Histadrut Building. Mr. Dov Lipov will preside, and Mr. Gerah a Agron will welcome the guest.

Ali, Nehru Agree To Let Kashmiris Vote

NEW DELHI, Thursday (UP). —India and Pakistan agreed today to let the people of disputed Kashmir State decide their own future by plebiscite.

A joint communique issued by Pakistan Prime Minister Mohammed Ali and Indian Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru at the end of lengthy talks here said that the two countries had agreed in principle on a plebiscite for some years but had held different views on the conditions under which it would be taken.

"The Prime Ministers agreed that these preliminary issues should be considered by them directly in order to arrive at agreements with regard to them," the communique said.

Mr. Ali told a press conference that a solution to the dispute "is in sight. However, it may not be within easy reach."

OREN'S RELEASE EXPECTED SOON

VIENNA, Thursday (AFP). — According to the Vienna "Interreport Ost," Mordechai Oren, Mapam leader imprisoned in Czechoslovakia for 19 months, may be released soon.

Jewish sources here say that Mr. Oren was permitted to write to his wife in Israel last month announcing his early release. On July 29, Mrs. Oren wrote to Czechoslovak President Antonin Zapotocky requesting her husband's freedom.

In Jerusalem, last night, Foreign Ministry sources stated that there was no intention to send Mr. Shmuel Ben-Tsur, Head of the Foreign Ministry's East European Division, to Prague. They added that nevertheless the Ministry had always demanded, and would continue to demand, the release of Mr. Oren.

BAKERS TO STRIKE

TEL AVIV, Thursday (ITIM). — A partial strike of bakers has been called by their Association for Sunday. The decision was taken at a meeting of the Association's Council here last night and follows the refusal of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry to permit a rise in the price of bread.

Sultan of Morocco and Sons Banished to Isle of Corsica

French Exile Ruler To Avert Civil War

RABAT, Thursday. — The Sultan of Morocco, Sidi Mohammed Ben Youssef, was deposed from his throne by France today and ordered into immediate exile to Corsica to prevent a civil war. Berber tribesmen, hostile to the Sultan, today converged on Rabat and some have already reached the outskirts of the city.

Later reports said the Sultan and his two sons were already en route to Corsica in a French military plane.

His banishment was a triumph for the Berber tribes led by Thami Mezouari el Glaoui, Pasha of Marrakesh, who claimed the 44-year-old ruler had defiled the Moslem faith by his "impiety" and "modernism."

There was no immediate indication of who would replace the Sultan, who has been on the throne since 1927.

French Resident-General Augustin Guillaume brought the exile order to the Sultan personally from Paris, where he received instructions prepared in an emergency Cabinet meeting this morning.

Thirty tanks and armoured cars surrounded the Sultan's white-walled palace during the interview. Even phone communications were cut until the decision was taken. Senegalese soldiers, steel-helmeted Foreign Legionnaires and French officers patrolled the whole region of the walled enclave surrounding the palace.

Eve of Feast

The order banishing the Sultan came on the eve of the great religious festival of Aid el-Kebir tomorrow, when the faithful would have to pick between the Sultan and a new religious leader installed by the Berber chiefs last Saturday. It was then that bloodshed was feared as partisans of the two sides fought for supremacy.

Unofficial sources said a Regency Council would be set up immediately to assure order and security during the interregnum until another monarch is installed. Gen. Guillaume would be a member of the council, it was said.

The French authorities in

(Continued on Page 2 Col. 7)

Mossadegh Surrenders With Three Top Aides

TEHERAN, Thursday. — Overthrown Premier Mohammed Mossadegh has been arrested and charged with plotting to form an illegal government, the new regime announced officially tonight.

Circumstances surrounding Mossadegh's capture were not clear. According to Teheran Radio, he was arrested by the secret police and army intelligence agents this evening, but an eye-witness said that Mossadegh surrendered himself to the new Premier, General Zahedi, in his pyjamas in the Central Teheran Officers Club.

The eyewitness account said tanks and troops were rushed to the club while Mossadegh, accompanied by three other men, drove to accept his fate. Teheran Radio identified the three as Salam Hussein Sadichi, an ex-Interior Minister, Saifollah Moazami, Minister of Posts and Telegraph, and Ali Shayegan, Mossadegh's closest political adviser.

Telephone Zahedi

Mossadegh reportedly telephoned Zahedi at his office in the club and said he was ready to surrender under the terms of the new Premier's statement earlier this morning that the Shah had ordered his life protected.

Following this he came to the club by car with the other three. Flanked by guards who treated him with respectful courtesy, Mossadegh, leaning heavily on his cane, limped painfully to Zahedi's office. As Mossadegh entered the General greeted him with, "Aleikum Salaam." The ex-Premier smiled wantly, bowed stiffly from the waist, and replied with the same greeting.

He was officially placed under arrest by the officers flanking Zahedi. His surrender came 12 hours after Zahedi gave him 24 hours in which to give himself up. Mossadegh, dictator of Iran three days ago, had then given Zahedi, hiding in the hills north of Teheran, 24 hours to surrender himself.

(AP, UP, Reuter)

Shah Returning To Turbulent Teheran

ROME, Thursday.—The Shah of Persia prepared a triumphant return home by air tonight, ending a four-day exile which led to the revolt which overcame the Government of Mohammed Mossadegh.

He appealed to his people to obey their new rulers.

His 20-year-old wife Soraya fell ill this morning with nervous disorders and will not return with him.

The official Teheran Radio, now in the hands of the Royalists, conceded that street-fighting had broken out again today after yesterday's violent coup which cost more than 300 lives.

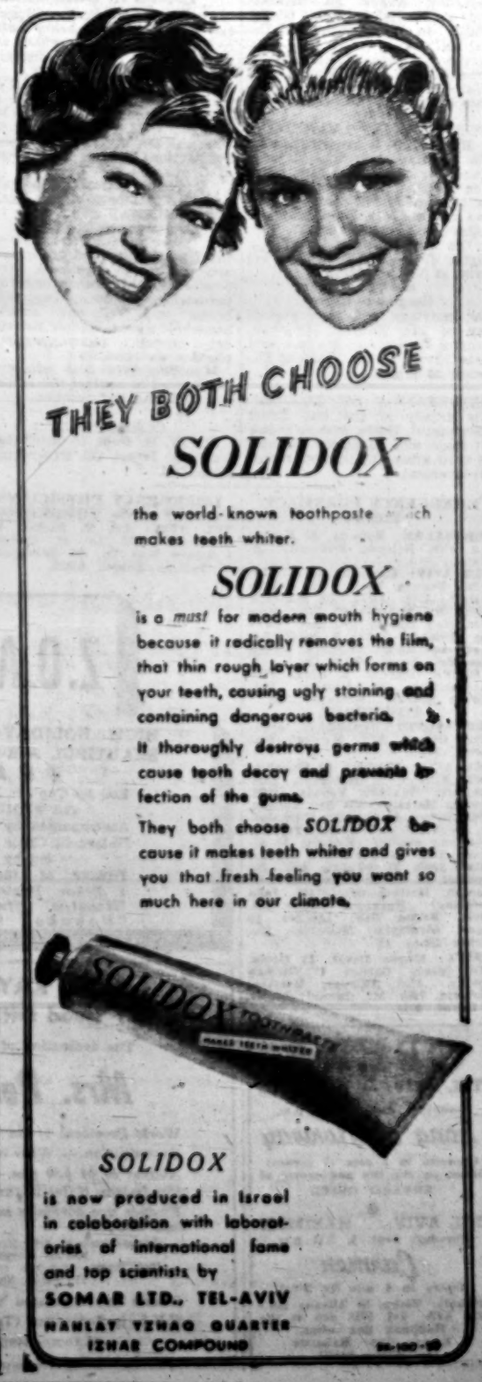
Yesterday's report that Mossadegh's Foreign Minister Hussein Fatemi had been torn to pieces by a Teheran mob were denied today. Police are still looking for him, maintaining that he is either in hiding or is "dead in one piece."

Other reports speak of the city being flooded with huge portraits of the Shah and victorious General Zahedi, the new premier. Royalists are crowding the streets which only two days ago were packed with Communists and Mossadegh's followers clamouring for a Republican regime.

Authoritative sources speak of unrest in the south of the country among the powerful Kashghai tribe, keen supporters of Mossadegh.

General Zahedi proclaimed today: "Now we want friendly relations with all foreign countries." He told Foreign Ministry staff, according to Teheran Radio, that the former Government had disrupted Persia's relations with some countries.

(AP, UP, Reuter)



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Social & Personal

The President yesterday received Mr. Moshe Sharett, the Acting Prime Minister and Minister for Foreign Affairs. His luncheon guests were Professor and Mrs. S. Bodenheimer, Professor and Mrs. A. Feigenbaum and Professor and Mrs. S. Sambursky, all of the Hebrew University. On Wednesday the President received Dr. Dov Joseph, Minister of Development and Mr. Pinhas Rosen, Minister of Justice.

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Mr. Idov Cohen, M.K., left for Columbia by El Al on Wednesday night on a United Jewish Appeal Mission.

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Mr. Simha Baba and Mr. Yona Kesseh, M.K.s, returned yesterday after attending the meeting of the World Jewish Congress in Geneva.

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The Mayor of Jerusalem, Mr. Y. Kariv, yesterday received Mr. S. Ashkenazi of Miami, U.S.A., who presented him with a key to the City of Miami sent by its Mayor, Mr. Harold Shapira.

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Mr. Moshe Bartur has been appointed Director of the Economic Division of the Foreign Ministry. Previously he was Acting Director.

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Mr. Joseph Sugarman, Chairman of the Bond Drive in Israel, left for France by K.L.M. yesterday.

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Mr. Mordecai Poleg, one of the heads of the Station for Technical Climatology at the Technion, Israel Institute of Technology, this week left on a special mission for the Housing Division of the Ministry of Labour, to study construction and maintenance of low-cost roads in France and Italy. As Secretary of the Israel Society on Soil Mechanics, he will attend the Third International Congress on Soil Mechanics and Foundation Engineering at Zurich.

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Dr. S. Ajzenstadt, lecturer in Sociology at the Hebrew University, has left for Belgium to participate in the Second World Congress for Sociology in Liege.

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Two Israel teachers, Miss S. Katznelson and Miss S. Rabinovitz, left for the U.S. by T.W.A. yesterday on a two-month study visit arranged by the U.S. State Department.

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Mr. Abba Eban, Israel Ambassador to the U.S., will speak on "Israel-American Relations" at the Zion Cinema in Jerusalem on August 28 at 8.45 p.m. under the auspices of the Israel-America Friendship League. Tickets at Cahana's Agency.

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BAR MITZVAH

Herbert Markovics, Eng., and wife Nadia, will be At Home on Saturday, August 29, between 11-1 at 32 Reh. K.K.L., Kiryat Bialik, on the occasion of the Bar Mitzva of their son Dan. Service at the Kiryat Bialik Synagogue at 9 a.m. Friends and relatives are cordially invited. This is the only intimation.

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FORTHCOMING MARRIAGE

Kehrmann—Schwartzmann

The marriage will take place of Hana, son of Mr. and Mrs. Hugo Kehrmann, and Hanna Eva, daughter of Mr. R. Schwarzmann and the late Mrs. Dora Schwarzmann-Suess, on August 27, 1953, at the Ichud Shivat Zion Synagogue, 67 Ben Yehuda Rd., Tel Aviv, at 5.30 p.m.

MARRIAGE

Bergman—Lyons

The marriage took place yesterday of Mr. Shimon Bergman, Control Director of Malben, and Miss Rivka Lyons, Nursing Director of Malben.

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EXPRESSION OF THANKS

The family of the late Ernst Loewengart, Haifa, wish to thank all those who so kindly expressed their sympathy in their recent bereavement.

EMERGENCY PHARMACY TODAY

JERUSALEM: Rehavia, 22 Ussishkin, 4708. Rehovot, Bokharian Qr. 4738.
TEL AVIV: Abramski, 42 Allenby, 3326. Yehuda Halevi, 91 Yehuda Halevi, 5159. Aliya, 23 Ha'aliya, 62309. Ora, 99 Ditengoff, 22320. Maccabi, New Maccabi Qr., 67387. JAFFA: Briut, 6 Rehov 3, 90233. Ramat Gan: Masor, 50 Bialik. Ramat Gan Bet: Israel, Herut Qr.
HAIFA: Habriut, 35 Herzl, 4068. International, 59 Allenby, 2986. Kiryat Motzkin: Motzkin, 7202.
TOMORROW
JERUSALEM: Jampolsky, Jaffa-King George, 3017. Merkazi, Beit Israel, 2466.
TEL AVIV: Melchett, 80 Sheinkin, 3502. Kittvief, 22 Hayarkon, 3566. Ammami, 34 Ben Yehuda, 3100. Merkaz Hatzafon, 200 Ben Yehuda, 22928. Baruch, Hatikva Qr., 67405. Jaffa: Noga, 3 Rehov 286, 80896. Tel Aviv tomorrow evening: Kolberg, 23 Allenby, 3366. Yaffa, 172 Ben Yehuda, 24444. Bnei, 33 Ha'aliya, 4993. Pinsker, 27 Nahlat Benyamin, 4088. Baruch, Hatikva Qr., 67405. Jaffa (evening): Noga, 3 Rehov 286, 80896. Ramat Gan: Lifshitz, 19 Herzl. Givatayim: Mameluke, Borochov Qr.
HAIFA: Magen David, 13 Geula, 4305. Masor, Garden, 17 German Colony, 4733. Kiryat Motzkin: Motzkin, 7202. Mt. Carmel: Ahuza, 4 Horev, 6964.

OPERA
TEL AVIV: HABIMAH
Tuesday Aug. 25 8.15 p.m.
Song of Norway
Operetta in 3 acts (7 scenes) based on the life and music of EDVARD GRIEG
TEL AVIV: HABIMAH
Tuesday, Sept. 1, 8.15 p.m.
Carmen
Opera in 4 acts by Bizet
Tickets: Sedin, 67 Allenby Rd., Tel Aviv, Tel. 5815 and at the Habimah box office.
Ramat Gan: Hahartis
49 Rehov Bialik

Yesterday's Press

'Davar' Hits Iran Coup

Commenting on events in Persia, "Hatzofe" quotes the Shah as saying that "everyone who is not a Communist will support my position" to express the opinion of many people within Persia and outside. Mossadegh's policy has been one of indirect support of the Communists who have been attempting to turn Persia into a "people's democracy."

"Davar" (Histadrut) publishes an appreciation by a political correspondent who maintains that General Zahedi had American backing. The "Davar" correspondent also condemns the "brutal murders carried out by the new Persian rulers whom it calls the "darkest forces of reaction."

"Ha'aretz" (Independent) comments editorially on the disagreement within the Western camp at the present U.N. session. The paper says that India is unpopular in the United States because of the neutral attitude of Nehru's Government. American foreign policy is strongly influenced by the domestic scene, and America's allies are impeded in their attempts to counteract this influence by the present instability in France and Italy.

"Hatzofe" and "Davar" in second leaders welcome the passing of the "Yad Veshem" Bill yesterday. "Davar" says that the late David Remez had prepared proposals for the establishment of the memorial buildings in the Jerusalem hills and the paper doubts whether his plans will need to be greatly changed.

'Yad Veshem' Welcomed

"Haboker" (General Zionist) denounces the "revolt" of the Municipalities against the Ministry of the Interior. The paper admits that the laws in force are out of date but this does not justify the heads of the Municipalities declaring that they will accept instructions from their party Executives but not from the Minister. The paper also charges Mapai with following the lead given by Mapam in the Municipalities instead of cooperating with the General Zionists.

"Herut" says that though most recent terrorist attacks from across the border have occurred in the South, it should not be forgotten that there are "many espionage gangs willing to carry out terrorist acts" in Galilee. The prestige of the Israel Government has been weakened by its vacillating attitude. The "legal" anti-Israel campaign in Galilee should be stopped at once in order to prevent that region from becoming a "no-man's-land" from a security point of view.

"Hamodia" (Agudat Yisrael) has for several days been preoccupied with the problem of independent Aguda education and asks for the support of the Orthodox public in its effort to maintain a separate educational network.

Exporters to Be Listed in Catalogue

All Israel's exporters will have the opportunity of being listed in Export Catalogues which will receive wide overseas distribution.

The Catalogues, which will be printed on art paper, will be edited by a four-man board: Mr. Y. Eylath, of the Export Institute, and Dr. M. Liwni, Economic Publications, both of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry; Dr. G. Strauss of Israel Periodicals; and H. Voremberg of the Manufacturers' Association.

Catalogues will be devoted to the following subjects: agricultural machinery and equipment, arts and crafts, chemicals, citrus concentrates, diamonds, electrical industries, fashions, foodstuffs, books and religious articles, household goods, leather and rubber, metals, pharmaceuticals, plastics and textiles.

Manufacturers and exporters are invited to contact the editors for additional information.

CORRECTION

Dr. W. R. Fehr is Chief Geologist of Israel Oil Prospectors Corp. Ltd.

EMERGENCY PHYSICIANS TODAY AND TOMORROW

TEL AVIV: Dr. N. Sacher, 166 Ditengoff, 26383. Dr. M. Shaham, 1 Syrkin, 5642. Dr. W. Silberbach, 96 Yehuda Halevi, 66319.

Z.O.A. House
HIGH HOLIDAY SERVICES IN OUR BEAUTIFUL AIR-CONDITIONED HALLS
PRAYERS
Led by Cantors YITZHAK BREGMAN and SHMUEL KEMPLER
Accompanied by the Lehakah HaKolit HaIsraelit Choir (Israel Choral Group) led by ZVI CASPI.
Tickets at the Z.O.A. HOUSE, 1 Rehov Daniel Frisch, Tel Aviv; "Hakartis" Office, 31 Allenby Road; "Rokoko," 93 Rehov Ditengoff.

KEREN KAYEMET LEISRAEL
Head Office, Jerusalem
The dedication of a Nahala in honour of
Mrs. Rebecca Sieff
World President of the Women's International Zionist Organisation — Wizo will take place on Tuesday, August 25 at 4.30 p.m. at Zekhariya (near Hartuv in the Judean Hills) in the "Chevel Simon Marks" area. Friends are cordially invited.
Cars will leave:
Jerusalem:—at 2.45 p.m. from the Head Office of the Keren Kayemet Leisrael.
Tel Aviv:—at 3 p.m. from the Keren Kayemet building, 11 Prof. Shapira Street.
Guests are requested to inform the offices of the K.K.L. in Jerusalem (Tel.4663) or Tel Aviv (Tel.4483) of their intention to participate.

Israel Greeting Cards Success in New York

Jerusalem Post Correspondent

NEW YORK, (By Airmail). — The New Year greeting card market here has been taken by storm with a collection of Israel motif cards by the Tel Aviv firm, Lion the Printer.

Close to 300 shops are carrying the selection, which includes original specimens by Abel Pann and Jacob Steinhardt.

One of the Steinhardt cards caught the fancy of an Israel mission here, and it decided to purchase a number of them. However, when it was discovered that the painting, "Alley in Old Jerusalem," depicted a site now held by Jordan, the order was cancelled. But the consignment was readily picked up by another Israel Government office here.

The sales of the "Lion" cards have been brisk, and two shipments — one of a ton — have arrived by El Al.

Where to go

TODAY

★ **Libraries:** —
American Library and Reading Room, U.S. Consulate, Mamilla Rd., Entrance free 9-1, 2-6.

★ **Archaeology:** —
Permanent exhibition, Dept. of Antiquities, 25 Rehov Shlomo Hamelech, 9-1 (tomorrow 10-1).

★ **Exhibitions:**—
Luristan bas-relief, 13th century B.C., (Mr. Harry Philipps' collection); 25 Oil Canvases of O. Shabbat, "The Art of China and Japan." Bezalel National Museum; 9 a.m.-1 p.m.; Tomorrow 10-1.

★ **Film Shows:** —
Keren Hayesod, 11.30-12.30.

★ **Recorded Music:**—
"Music to Inspire" (Recorded). Mendelssohn: "Italian" Symphony, with Serge Koussevitzky conducting the Boston Symphony Orchestra. Y.M.C.A. Terrace, 8.30 p.m.

TEL AVIV

★ **Exhibitions:** —
"Graphic Art in Israel," "Masks of Primitive Nations," "Arts and Crafts of the Far East," American Designs Museum, 10-1. Also "One Nation out of Many Peoples," part of the Bezalel Museum Exhibit; Z.O.A. House, Rehov Daniel Frish, 10-1 p.m. (tomorrow 3-10 p.m.).
Paintings, Moshe Bernstein; Katz Art Gallery, 11.30 a.m.-1p.m.; 5-7 p.m.
Pedagogic exhibit; Levinsky Teachers Seminary; daily 9 a.m.-1 p.m., 5-9 p.m.

TOMORROW

JERUSALEM

★ **Recorded Music:**—
Recorded Music Hour: Rachmaninoff: Concerto No. 4 in G Minor, Op. 40, with Sergei Rachmaninoff (piano) and the Philadelphia Orchestra. Y.M.C.A. Auditorium, 11 a.m.

★ **Theatre:**—
"Both Together"; Massach Theatre Y.M.C.A. 8.30 p.m.

TEL AVIV

★ **Exhibitions:** —
Paintings by Moshe Bernstein. Katz Art Gallery, 11.30-1, 5-7.

More Aid For Israel Blind

TEL AVIV, Thursday. — Greater facilities for the rehabilitation of the blind in Israel will soon be made possible by the Palestine Lighthouse Corporation for Seeing-Eye Dogs, according to Mr. Leonard Nelson, Executive Director of the Foundation in the U.S. Mr. Nelson, accompanied by his wife, has just completed a year of special research in the education and rehabilitation of the blind at Columbia University.

Dr. Rudolfine Menzel, Manager of the Foundation in Kiryat Motzkin, which maintains a school for dogs as well as for their prospective masters, estimates the number of sightless in the country at 1,500.

Mr. Nelson has told of the formation of a board of consultants in the U.S., headed by Mr. Eric Boulter, Director of the Overseas Services of the American Foundation for the Blind. Mr. Boulter, who lost his sight in his early years has distinguished himself in rehabilitation work for the blind throughout the world. Specially trained personnel are expected to be sent here to teach the blind.

That the seeing-eye dog replaces a man's sight and is his best friend, is not new, Mr. Nelson said, but that this perceptive animal is the main factor towards making him self-reliant is ignored by many.

There is a shortage of these dogs and the waiting list is long, the speaker went on, but the Palestine Lighthouse Corporation, which built the Institute for Jewish Blind in Jerusalem two decades ago, will see to it that the problem is overcome.

INSPECTOR'S DEMOTION BACKED BY SHITREET

The Minister of Police, Mr. Behor Shitreet, has upheld the action of the Inspector-General of Police in demoting First Inspector Abraham Levi two ranks for his refusal to execute orders on the Sabbath.

In reply to Knesset questions by Mr. Michael Hazani (Hapoel Hamizrahi) and Mrs. Esther Raziel-Naor (Herut), Mr. Shitreet said that the order given to Inspector Levi had not involved the desecration of the Sabbath.

OPENINGS FOR TEACHERS IN ARAB SCHOOLS

There are openings for teachers in secondary schools in Arab villages. Candidates must be university graduates. A knowledge of Arabic is not required for all subjects. Application may be made to the Arab Education Section of the Ministry of Education and Culture.

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WITH TELEPHONE
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1-room Flat
or large room, preferably unfurnished, for single man.
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TO LET ON MT. CARMEL
1 room, separate entrance, to business lady or gentleman, for long or short term. Guarantee to vacate required. No cooking. On view: 5—7 p.m.: Hudaly, 44 Rehov Margalit, Haifa.

FURNISHED VILLA
in Givat Rambam. 3 rooms with all conveniences; piano, refrigerator, gas stove
TO LET
for one or two years
Apply P.O.B. 894, Tel Aviv.

FURNISHED FLAT
3½ rooms
to let for 3-6 months.
Possible together with private car. Apply: Ginsburg, 36 Rothschild Blvd., Tel Aviv
any day between 5—7 p.m.

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Zion Bldg., Jerusalem, Tel. 3449
PLOT ON MT. CARMEL
Haifa
Centrally located, beautiful view. Approx. 1 dunam. For sale or offered in exchange for flat in Jerusalem
EXCHANGE OF FLATS
Offered: 3-4 room flat centre Jerusalem. Wanted: similar in Tel Aviv.

Religious Services

Sabbat begins in Jerusalem at 6.46 p.m. today and ends at 7.10 p.m. tomorrow

JERUSALEM

Yeshurun Synagogue: Tonight 7.10 p.m. Tomorrow Shahrit, 8 a.m. Minha, 1.00 & 6.30 p.m.; Arvit, 7.30 p.m.

Emet V'Emuna (Gan Rehavia): Tonight: 7.15 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit, 8.30 a.m.

Achdut Israel Congregation, Sephardic Orphan House, Jaffa Road. Tomorrow at 8.30 a.m. Youth Service with Congregational Singing. Sermon: Dr. Shmuel Bension.

Italian Synagogue (Hillel St.): Tonight: 7 p.m. Tomorrow Shahrit, 8 a.m.

Mosad Harav Kook Synagogue (Hapoel Hamizrahi Qr.): Tonight 7.30 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit, 8 a.m., Minha, 12.30 p.m.; Arvit, 8.10 p.m.

Jerusalem Baptist Congregation: Opp. Gan Rehavia, E.S. 6 p.m. Tomorrow: Bible Study: 10 a.m. Wednesday: Bible reading & Prayer, 8 p.m.

Seventh Day Adventists Congregation in Israel (Rehov Abraham Lincoln): Tonight: Bible Study and Prayer, 6 p.m. Tomorrow: M.W., 9 a.m.: Lecture Service in French, German, Bulgarian with translation in English.

Jehovah's Witnesses: 16/4 Moria St., Baka'a: Bible Study — Tomorrow night: 7.30 p.m. Tuesday: 8 p.m.

TEL AVIV

Beth Israel (96 Dizengoff Road): Tonight: 7.05 p.m.-Tomorrow: Shahrit: 8.15 a.m.

Ihud Shivat Zion (67 Ben Yehuda St.): Tonight, 7.15 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit, 6.30 & 8.30 a.m., Minha, 1.15 & 7.25 p.m.

Ihud Shivat Zion (3 Straus St.): Tonight: 7.15 p.m.: Tomorrow: Shahrit, 6.00 a.m. Minha: 7.25 p.m.

Young Israel (67 Bograshow St.): Tonight, 6.45 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit 9 a.m.

RAMAT GAN

Hatechia Synagogue: Tonight: 7.10 p.m.: Tomorrow: Shahrit, 8 a.m.: Minha, 6.30 p.m.

SUNDAY

JERUSALEM

English Mission Chapel (Next to Hadassah A): E.S., 7 p.m. Canon H.R.A. Jones.

St. Andrew's Church (Scots Memorial): M.S. 10 a.m. Rev. H.L. Minard. Vesper service united with Y.M.C.A. at 6.30 p.m.

Zion Christian Mission (Prophets St. near Rav Kook St.): Rev. Wm. L. Hull. Sunday, Combined Service at Y.M.C.A. 7.30 p.m.

Combined Evangelical Services (Y.M.C.A. Lecture Hall): 7.30 p.m. All Welcome.

Catholic: 6 a.m. (German Hospice Chapel): Languages: German, Italian, English, French, 7 a.m. Terra Sancta Chapel: Languages: English, French, German, Italian, St. Pierre de Sion (Ratisbonne): Languages: French, Arabic, English, German, Hungarian, Hebrew, Portuguese: 8 a.m. Jesuits Chapel (near King David Hotel): Languages: French, Polish, English, Italian, German: 9 a.m. St. Pierre de Sion. 10 a.m. Terra Sancta College.

Notre Dame de France (St. Paul St.): M.S. 7.30 a.m. Languages: French, English, German, Italian.

American Gospel Church (Prophets St. near Bikur Holim): Morning Worship, 11 a.m., Mid-week Prayers: Wednesday at 7.30 p.m. Minister M.C. Griebenow.

Bible Evangelistic Mission Assembly of God, Mamillah Road, Corner King George: Sunday, 11 a.m. & 7.30 p.m. Wednesday & Friday, 7.30 p.m. Saturday 11 a.m. & 7.30 p.m. (Rev. J.W. Foster)).

Y.M.C.A. Christian Fellowship Vesper Service, 6.30 p.m. All welcome.

Brethren (Y.M.C.A., Room 110): Breaking of Bread, 5 p.m.

Church of the Nazarene (St. Julian's Way): E.S., 7.30 p.m.

TEL AVIV & JAFFA

Anglican Church (Episcopal) in the Church of the former German Colony (off 19 Eliat St.): H.C. 7.30 a.m. M.S., 10 a.m. E.S., 7 p.m. Preacher: Rev. R.G. Allison, P.O. Box 2773.

Church of Scotland, Jaffa, Evening Service (St. Peter's) 7 p.m.

St. Peter's Church (Catholic), Jaffa Port: 7 a.m. Weekdays 6 p.m. Languages: French, Italian, Spanish (French Hospital): 5 a.m. Weekdays: 6 a.m.

St. Anthony's Church (Street 4): 8 & 10 a.m. 6 p.m. Weekdays: 7 a.m. Languages: Arabic, English, French, Italian.

NAZARETH

Nazareth Baptist Church (near Mary's Well, Tiberias Rd.): M.S., 11 a.m. E.S. 7.00 p.m. Thursday: Bible Study 7.00 p.m. D.L. Baker, P.O.B. 29.

Annunciation (Catholic) (Terra Sancta Convent): 5.30, 6.15, 7, 8 & 9.30 a.m. Weekdays: 5.45, 6.15, 7 and 8 a.m. Languages: Arabic, English, French, Italian.

JERUSALEM CINEMAS

Sat. at 7.15 & 9.15 p.m.

ARNON: Rich, Young and Pretty.
EDEN: Atoll "K". Today at 3.30 p.m.: La Forza del Destino.
EDISON: Les Amants de Verone. Today at 3.30 p.m.: Sons of the Musketeers.
HAZAMIR: The Blue Veil.
OR-GIL: Who is the Murderer? Today at 3.30 p.m.: The Adventures of Nasr A-Din.
ORION: Elopement.
ORNA: Rebecca.
STUDIO: Madness of the Heart. Also today at 3.30 p.m.
TEL-OR: He Ran All The Way.
ZION: My Six Convicts.

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Rehov Shmuel Hanavi, opp. Sanhedria Cemetery 2 mins. only—straight on from Mandelbaum Gate.
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AUTOMATIC
★ CAR - WASHING ★
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Have your car washed in 15 minutes and serviced the modern way — Save time and money.

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ROOMS WITH BREAKFAST ARE NOW AVAILABLE
Beautiful garden.

After Your Swim take a
PIPING HOT MEAT & CHICKEN SHASHLIK
REFRESHING TARATOR
First-Class International Cuisine
Hygienic and clean courteous service. Specialist in Viennese desserts with whipped cream at the new elegant restaurant, SAVOY—COOL SALON JAFFA, Boustros St. (opp. the Clock)
Home delivery of Shashlik — Kebab dishes including full service.
Visit us once and see for yourself.

Large Established Metal Products Factory
seeks partner
with IL.250,000, for expansion of the enterprise and the execution of outstanding orders. Foreign investor preferred.
Apply: Tanne Advertising, "Metal Products Factory," P.O.B. 2922, Tel Aviv.

DENTAL LABORATORY
M. BOGEN
MOVES ON TUESDAY, AUGUST 25, TO ITS NEW ADDRESS
64 REHOV YEHUDA HALEVI, TEL AVIV
DENTISTS, CLIENTS, COLLEAGUES AND FRIENDS ARE CORDIALLY INVITED TO THE OPENING ON TUESDAY, AUGUST 25, AT 6 P.M.

The Council of Jews from Austria in Israel
(founded by the Irgun Olei Merkaz Europa and Hitachdut Olei Austria)
is starting, on behalf of the Jewish World Organizations, the
Registration of Claims in Austria
i.e. compensation for loss of liberty, pensions of civil servants and private employees, furniture, bank assets, shares, securities, compensation for professionals, etc.
REGISTRATION IN
TEL AVIV: at the Irgun Olei Merkaz Europa, 15 Rehov Rambam, Sundays, Mondays and Thursdays, 3-5-30 p.m.
JERUSALEM: at the Irgun Olei Merkaz Europa, Rehov Ussishkin, Girls' College, on August 24 and 31, 3-4 p.m.
HAIFA: at Irgun Olei Merkaz Europa, 3A Rehov Arlosoroff on Mondays and Thursdays, 3.30-6 p.m.

Young Man
newcomer, mother-tongue French, fluent English, little Hebrew, seeks secretarial job and/or bookkeeping in Tel Aviv.
Write: C.F., P.O.B.1135, Tel Aviv

Correspondent
(male or female)
with excellent knowledge of English and Hebrew.
Wanted
for part-time work. Hand-written applications to "Correspondent."
P.O.B. 2082, Tel Aviv.

WANTED
STENOTYPIST
(female)
for
English Correspondent.
★
Working knowledge of Hebrew required.
Apply with full particulars to: P.O.B. 685, HAIFA.

WANTED
Secretary
(female)
(Shorthand-typist)
Must have perfect knowledge of English and French. German and Hebrew an asset. Full-time job offered, but part-time considered.
Apply: POB 808, Tel Aviv.

Notice to the Public

FINAL DATE FOR SUBMISSION OF INCOME TAX STATEMENTS

All persons are reminded that the month of August is the final period for submitting Income Tax Statements for the year 1952/53, in accordance with the law.

Every person is required immediately to submit a statement of his income during last year.

In accordance with the Order published by the Minister of Finance (Kovetz Hatakanot, No. 302 of May 22, 1953), a cheque for the amount of tax should be attached to the statement. Any person failing to submit the statement or to pay the tax will be liable to a fine and/or other penalty.

Statement forms are obtainable at all offices of the Income Tax Department.

INCOME TAX COMMISSIONER

SALE OF SECOND-HAND CARS

The Accountant General invites tenders for the purchase of several second-hand cars which are no longer in Government service. The cars can be viewed on any day, except Saturdays and Holidays, between the hours of 9 a.m. and 12 noon at the plot on the corner of roads "Aleph" and "Beth," Hakirya, Tel Aviv.

Tenders forms are obtainable on application to the Government Transport Department, No. 3, "Zayin" Road, Hakirya, Tel Aviv, from 9 a.m. to 12 noon. Tenders should be placed in the Tenders Box between 9 a.m. and 12 noon on Sunday, August 30.

ACCOUNTANT GENERAL

CAR WANTED
Max. 12 h.p.
After 1950 Model
Preferably Hillman, Morris, Vauxhall, Skoda.
Apply: Tel. 66967, 8-10, & 4-6 p.m. or write to: No. 1234, P.O.B. 1125, Tel Aviv.

Wanted
trained
Storekeeper
for chemicals
Experienced druggist or former storekeeper of drug wholesalers or military drug-store preferred. Pharmacist with incomplete training also considered.
Written applications, only with details of experience, previous employment, age, family status, etc., to: TEVA Middle East Pharmaceutical & Chemical Works Ltd., P.O.B. 1143, Jerusalem.

Required
Salesmen-Drivers
by manufacturers of edible products. Two for Tel Aviv, one for Haifa. Sales experience desirable.
Apply in writing giving full particulars to "Salesmen-Drivers," P.O.B. 1586, Haifa.

ISRAEL MINING AND INDUSTRIES
THE LABORATORIES
P.O.B. 5249, HAIFA.
secretary wanted
for responsible work. Knowledge of Hebrew and English essential. Apply in writing only.

Experienced
BOOKKEEPER-ACCOUNTANT WANTED
for large manufacturing concern in Tel Aviv. Thorough knowledge of Hebrew and English essential.
Write: P.O.B. 196, Tel Aviv, or phone: 62169, Tel Aviv.

Mekoroth WATER COMPANY LTD.
Engineers and Technicians Wanted Immediately
for Quantity Surveying and Technical Dept.
A. *Two Engineers* — *Independent Quantity Surveyors*
B. *Two Engineers* — *Assistant Quantity Surveyors*
C. *Two Technicians* — *Independent Quantity Surveyors*
Qualifications necessary:
For A.: Vast experience in quantity surveying. Preparation of Tenders and Costing of Building Construction and Engineering Undertakings.
For B.: Sufficient experience in quantity surveying and surveying as well as preparing Quantity Tables.
For C.: Sufficient experience in quantity surveying and in technical matters in mechanical structures.
The candidates are required to know Hebrew fluently.
Suitable candidates only are requested to apply, between the hours 9 a.m. and 2 p.m. to the Quantity Surveying and Technical Dept., 13 Rehov Aliya, Tel Aviv.

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Today's Post Bag

THE WEATHER

	*A	B	C	D
Mt. Cana'an	41	16	30	30
Tiberias	32	24	—	36
Haifa Port	29	23	29	29
Natanya	40	21	30	30
Hakirya	34	20	30	30
Tel Aviv Port	66	22	28	28
Lydda Airport	49	18	31	32
Jerusalem	42	19	28	29
Beersheba	—	21	—	35
Eilat	34	27	39	39

*A) Humidity at 3 p.m. B) Minimum temp. C) Maximum yesterday D) Maximum temp. expected today

* * *

AN EXPLOSION in an oil boiler, followed by a fire, caused over IL.10,000 damage at the Solel Boneh paint factory in the Haifa Bay area yesterday morning. Half of the factory building was destroyed. The Voluntary Fire Brigade brought the blaze under control in 15 minutes.

* * *

A RESTRAINING order against the intended departure from the country of David and Hanna Felman, of Ramat Hasharon, was issued by the Tel Aviv District Court yesterday following a claim submitted by Yehuda Shkolnik, a well-digger to whom the couple allegedly owe IL.1,000.

* * *

THE CAPTAIN of the s.s. Yerushalayim now Marseilles-bound, has been instructed to arrest a passenger, Eliezer Waldman, of Jaffa. A detention order was issued by the Tel Aviv District Court yesterday. Waldman is free on IL.500 bail.

Labour Delegation From Burma Here

LYDDA AIRPORT, Thursday (ITIM).—A six-member delegation from the Burmese Trades Union Council arrived by K.L.M. today for a week's visit as guests of the Histadrut.

The leader of the delegation, Mr. Tin Nyunt, said that this was one of three delegations sent to all parts of the world by his Government to study labour problems. One group was visiting the Soviet Union, Communist China and Czechoslovakia; a second was going to the U.S., Japan and Indonesia, while his delegation had already visited Switzerland, Britain, France, Belgium and Sweden and would later tour Yugoslavia, India and Pakistan.

When the tours are finished the three groups will report to the government.

Mr. Nyunt pointed out that only industrial workers were enrolled in the Trades Union Federation, which had 120,000 members; agricultural workers had an organization of their own.

The delegates, who are due to meet Mr. David Hacohen, named Israel Minister to Burma, in Haifa on Saturday, will also be received by Foreign Minister Moshe Sharett and Labour Minister Golda Myerson.

This afternoon they attended a special symposium organized for them by the Histadrut.

Police Probe Foreign Currency Ring

Country-wide investigations, which will be extended abroad, have begun in connection with the smuggling of foreign currency and other related illegal transactions after police found $900 in the possession of an Abu Ghosh resident during a search of his home.

Hassan Mohammed Ismail and three persons from Jerusalem and Haifa—Meir Gerkman, Ferdinand Klein and Alexander Gross—have been detained.

The police believe that a large number of persons organized in Israel and abroad are connected with the ring. *(Itim)*

STATE CONTROLLER ON INSPECTION TOUR

LYDDA AIRPORT, Thursday (ITIM).—The State Controller, Dr. S. Moses, left by K.L.M. today on an official inspection visit to the Israel Purchasing Mission offices in Cologne and West Berlin. He will later visit the Israel Embassy in London and may also inspect other diplomatic missions in Europe.

RATION NEWS

SOUTHERN DISTRICT: Flour: 750 gr., 375; temp. 22. Pulses: 500 gr. Sweets: 100 gr. Yellow cheese: 100 gr. Cornflour: 600 gr. White Flour, 600 gr. Coffee and tea, 120 gr. coffee, or 100 gr. tea, or 60 gr. coffee and 50 gr. tea, Tet 15, 25.

Agency Anxious Over Emigration

Anxiety over emigration from Israel, which has increased of late especially among new immigrants, has led to the formation by the Jewish Agency of a committee to investigate ways of halting the flow, an Agency spokesman told the press yesterday.

The Agency's departments of absorption, information, and immigration are represented on the committee which is expected to report shortly on proposed measures.

It is not yet clear how the changed political situation in Persia will affect emigration possibilities, but 140 Jews left Teheran on Tuesday in a bus convoy and are waiting in Alexandretta for a ship to Israel.

Emigration from Persia has never been officially prevented, and 31,000 Jews have come to Israel since 1948, while some 80,000 Jews remain.

Apart from disturbing rumours, no news is available from Agency sources of the quarter million Jews in Morocco.

A group of 24 Yemenite Jews en route to Israel are stranded in the Aden protectorate, because the Governor of Aden will not permit their entry. The Aden Jewish community has cabled to the British Board of Deputies, asking them to intercede with the British Government.

The only reason why 592 tents still remain standing in Israel is because their inhabitants refuse to leave for huts or semi-permanent dwellings, said the spokesman, reviewing progress in immigrant housing since January 1953. The number of temporary camps is decreasing steadily: 10 *ma'abarot* came to an end this half-year, and four more will be disbanded by the end of August.

The Agency and Jewish National Fund exhibits for the trade fair at Bari left Haifa for Italy this week. The Foreign Ministry invited the Agency to present a display in the permanent Israel pavilion, alongside industrial products exhibited by the Manufacturers Association.

2 Meat Rations For Holidays

The holiday season will be marked with two distributions of meat rations, in place of the three originally planned, *The Jerusalem Post* learned yesterday.

Apparently, negotiations in Turkey, which would have arranged the import of 2,000 head of cattle in time for the holidays, have failed, it was learned unofficially.

However, normal sugar rations and a special distribution of jam from South Africa (450 grams) will be issued in August, although they are September's rations.

Consumers will therefore get to use the Aleph 7 portion of their new ration books before the beginning of September.

The Ministry of Commerce will announce when distribution will begin.

Milk Powder Content Raised to 20%

The powder content in milk has been raised from 15% to 20% in all of Israel except Tel Aviv where the percentage will be 15.

According to the Food Division of the Ministry of Commerce, the new mixture will be used beginning on Sunday, and is due to a further seasonal decline in milk production.

Milk production increased 8.4% in 1952 over the previous year, it was announced yesterday. In 1952, 78 million litres were marketed as compared to 72 million in 1951. At the beginning of 1953, there were 66,000 head of cattle in the country.

The Ministry of Agriculture has lent IL.200,000 under the Development Budget to develop the beef raising industry. Almost 2,000 head of cattle are at present being kept for this purpose on 54 farms.

ISRAEL CARP SENT TO HAITI

LYDDA AIRPORT, Thursday (ITIM). — The first shipment from Israel of young carp for breeding purposes was shipped to Haiti by K.L.M. today, at the request of the U.N. Food and Agricultural Organization. They were sent from Kibbutz Nir David in special sealed cans.

A member of Nir David was sent to Haiti by the F.A.O. a year ago to advise on carp breeding.

P.M. Breaks Holiday

Prime Minister David Ben Gurion will interrupt his vacation to address the three-day convention of Ihud Hakevutzot V'Hakibbutzim which will open this evening at Nezer, near Be'er Ya'acov. Foreign Minister Moshe Sharett will also speak.

GOOD-WILL TOUR

A "good-will" visit by Mr. A. Darom, Head of the Latin American Division of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, to a number of South American countries is now under consideration by the Ministry, it was learned in Jerusalem yesterday.

Kinsey Tells All About U.S. Women

The last 50 years have seen U.S. women acquire greater sexual freedom. Half the women in the country are estimated to have had premarital relations and 25% of married women extra-marital relations. These are some of the conclusions of the Kinsey report on the sexual life of American women that is to be published in September.

One of the report's most sensational conclusions is that whereas the sexual life of the women continues to the age of 60, that of the male reaches its peak in the 20's and then declines. A New York waitress, commenting on this finding, said: "It's a sad thought that women of 30 will have to marry schoolboys." *(UP)*

Bernstein Qualifies Policy on Rationing

The Minister of Commerce and Industry, Mr. Peretz Bernstein, through his spokesman, qualified yesterday his recent remarks on the lifting of food rationing.

The Minister stressed that the plan to establish rationing and unworkable controls was a cornerstone of Government policy since the present coalition was established.

The Ministry is studying the question of food supplies and reserves, together with other Government agencies, and will lift controls when these problems are solved, it was indicated, and only if prices will not rise as a result.

The entire question, which was first raised in a recent Knesset speech, must be discussed and decided upon by the Council of Economic Ministers and the Government. Therefore, it seems that although the Minister is hopeful of carrying through this programme within the half-year or so mentioned in his speech, there exist many considerations which must first be clarified.

Meters To Be Put In Israel Taxis

After complaints by the Government Tourist Centre, the Ministry of Communications has decided to equip taxis with meters.

It was learnt in Jerusalem yesterday that the new step will be taken first in Haifa, then Tel Aviv and finally Jerusalem.

Since the Municipalities are not able financially to undertake the programme, it is understood th the Communications Ministry will soon open bidding by public tender to interested companies.

Emergency Regulations

Two emergency regulations were extended by the Knesset yesterday.

One measure renewed the Government's authority to order the registration of gold, and the second permitted it to continue making collections for the equalization fund on accrued value of stocks, following the devaluation of the pound.

Popular Housing Scheme French Carmel

Candidates meet on Monday, August 24, at 8 p.m. Beth Hasefer Hatichon Lemischar 116 Reh. Arlosoroff (Basement), Haifa.

National Pedagogic Exhibition

Visiting hours:
9 a.m. - 1 p.m. 5-9 p.m.
This Friday afternoon and on Saturday the exhibition will be closed.

Tel Aviv Pupils Need Not Change Schools

TEL AVIV, Thursday. — No elementary school children here will be requested to change their schools after the vacation is over, despite the reorganization of the school system, Dr. S. Levin, head of the Municipality's Education Department, said today.

The Municipality will be most stringent, however, in enforcing a geographical link to schools throughout the city of six-year-olds who will enter school after the high holidays.

Tel Aviv has been divided into 65 districts — one per school — with a list prepared of all streets connected with each particular school.

About two-thirds of schools will be "secular schools" while the remainder, covering the entire City, will be "religious State schools." Anyone declaring himself religious will be entitled to register his child in one of the latter schools, Dr. Levin said.

The new school year will have 8,000 new pupils, and about the same number from the first three grades will have to study in second shifts, Dr. Levin said that he hoped there would be no need for a third shift as had been feared, as the abolition of trends saves 50 school rooms in Tel Aviv alone.

Fifty additional rooms will be installed in wooden huts now under construction.

Education Committee Discusses Registration

Jerusalem Post Reporter

The names of 40 members still to be appointed to the Supreme Education Committee will be announced on Sunday, and the 19 members already appointed met for the first time last night, under the chairmanship of Professor B. Dinur, Minister of Education, to discuss pupil registration procedure under the new State system.

The exceptional size of this supreme advisory body is explained by its function: plenary sessions will be held four times a year, while all the spadework will be done in sub-committees. The Minister or his spokesman will act as permanent chairman of the plenary, and the Ministry's Director General will supervise sub-committee meetings.

The Minister emphasized that he was open to suggestions on all aspects of the Ministry's work; fiscal and pedagogic problems alike will be subject to the committee's resolutions.

MEET WITH ESHKOL

Minister of Finance Levi Eshkol yesterday met with Dr. F. Shinnar, Head of the Reparations Purchasing Mission, and heard a report on Reparations activities.

Mr. Eshkol also received Mr. Oscar Gass, Chairman of the Economic Advisory Committee.

HISTADRUT OPPOSES

The Histadrut has expressed its opposition to the special attention being given by the Cabinet to the wage demands of high-level Government officials.

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All facial treatments

NEW AROMATIC CHICORY IN TABLETS

IL.532 IN FUND

The Jerusalem Post Greek Relief Fund reached IL.532 yesterday with the receipt of the following contributions:

IL.5: K.U., Haifa; Yitzhak Kalderon (through Palestine Discount Bank).
IL.2: Rafael Abulafia (through Palestine Discount Bank).
(See Photos—Page 4)

Four Mines Found in Port Made Locally Before 1952

TEL AVIV, Thursday. — The four mines found in Jaffa port yesterday were without detonating mechanisms and were enclosed in thick tin containers. They were of a type which had been produced locally before 1952, it was learned today.

Police are conducting wide searches for the culprits and are planning stricter security measures for the arrival of future Reparations goods. Two suspects were detained today, reportedly for not being able to account for their movements at the port at the time of the unloading of German goods from the s.s. Etrog earlier this week.

The mines were placed near the administrative offices of the port under a pile of wood at a spot in the lighter basin used by fishermen and therefore less guarded than other parts of the port. The spot is next to the police station.

Judge Voids Statements In J'lem Bomb Trial

"I cannot help feeling that even though the atmosphere was not as electric as it was described by the accused, the conduct of police officer Shilon and the pressure he exerted were such as to invalidate the preliminary statements made, the District Court Judge, Mr. Y. Cohen, said yesterday in Jerusalem in ruling that the self-incriminating statements made to the police by Mordecai Freund and David Blan should be voided.

The two are charged with an attempt to plant a bomb in the Ministry of Education building in Jerusalem. *(Itim)*

Tel Hashomer Becomes Civilian Hospital

The Tel Hashomer General Hospital was transferred from the authority of the Army Medical Corps to that of the Ministry of Health in an official ceremony yesterday.

The transfer will also involve the amalgation of the Pardess Katz and Hayarkon Hospitals with Tel Hashomer, which will serve military as well as civilian needs.

At the ceremony the Minister of Health, Mr. Joseph Serlin, emphasized that the economies resulting from the new arrangement would not affect the hospital's medical standards. He also expressed his appreciation of the good will and understanding displayed in the negotiations.

Eban Completes Study Of America's Views

WASHINGTON, Thursday, (INA). — Israel Ambassador Abba Eban completed a round of talks with high State Department officials with a meeting yesterday with Assistant Secretary of State for Near East Affairs Henry Byroade.

Mr. Eban said afterwards that he was now able to give his Foreign Minister in Israel a "very clear picture of how the U.S. is thinking" on a great variety of subjects.

In his meeting with Mr. Byroade they "reviewed the whole field of common interests between our two countries in great detail and in a very friendly spirit."

Mr. Eban is leaving on his way home tomorrow.

U.S. Embassy in Amman Ordered to Help Jew

WASHINGTON, Thursday (INA). — The State Department has ordered the American Embassy in Amman to help Mr. Elliot Biskind, of New York, whose request for aid had been rejected because he is Jewish.

Senator Herbert Lehman had complained to the State Department over the case which arose when Mr. Biskind tried in vain to obtain the aid of the Amman Embassy in securing the return of personal assets in Jordan-held Jerusalem. The Embassy had said they were unable to help because of the prevailing violent anti-Jewish feeling in that country.

World Student Body Pledges Israel Aid

Jerusalem Post Reporter

The World Union of Jewish Students' conference closed in Jerusalem yesterday by re-affirming solidarity with Israel and pledging help to its funds and institutions.

The Union abides by its former stand regarding Zionism: no student need be a Zionist to qualify for Union membership, despite the desire of some Israel delegates to make Zionist affiliation obligatory.

The five delegates from Paris expressed the fear generally felt by European branches unrepresented at the Conference that the Israel branch was moving toward hegemony over the world student body.

The Parisian group abstained from voting on a motion to demand that the next Union Congress be held in Jerusalem. The Israel students were naturally anxious to erase the cancellation of the present Congress, and urged their ability to organize a representative conference, which will not be held later than next summer.

SADEH MEMORIAL

TEL AVIV, Thursday. — A special open meeting of the Mapam Central Committee was held at the Ohel Shem Hall here tonight in memory of the late Itzhak Sadeh, Palmach founder and Mapam leader who died a year ago.

MOROCCO

(Continued from Page)

Rabat declared a curfew in the tense protectorate, where press censorship is already in operation. As a result, there will be no public celebrations in Rabat ushering in the feast.

El Glaoui last week engineered the coup by which the Sultan's uncle, Moulay Mohammed Ben Arafa, was proclaimed as Morocco's Imam — or religious leader. This was one of the main functions of the Sultan, but there was no sign Ben Arafa would be put on the throne.

France acted against the Sultan despite the fact that by the Franco-Moroccan Protectorate Treaty of 1912 France pledged herself to defend the Sultan's throne and person. Some reports were current in Morocco that France would let Ben Arafa fulfil the function of religious leader for the Protectorate's more than seven million Moslems and exercise the temporal powers herself.

The French Interior Ministry (Police) was the source for announcing the Sultan's place of exile as the Mediterranean island of Corsica. As for the dethronement, the French Foreign Ministry said France acted because she "found herself confronted with an unequivocal will expressed with extreme firmness by the immense majority of the Moroccan people."

Not 'Deposed'

The Foreign Ministry in Paris pointed out that official announcements of the Sultan's leaving Rabat did not use the word "deposed." It said that Gen. Guillaume "was obliged to tell the Sultan to leave as a security measure."

A communique from Premier Joseph Laniel's office, couched in obscure language, said that Guillaume, trying to settle the quarrel between the Sultan and Glaoui, "ran into difficulties that could only be solved by armed force."

"That appeared to the Government an extremely dangerous step to take on the eve of a big Moslem feast and against the friends of France," it continued. "The Resident-General received instructions to take all measures necessary to assure, along with maintaining general security, the future of the throne in uncontestable conditions, in conformity with traditional procedure and according to the rights and duties of the protecting power." *(AP, UP, Reuter)*

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ON THE IMPORTANCE OF SOUND MILK TEETH

Quite often one hears parents saying: "But why, these are only milk teeth." International authorities in the field of oral hygiene have written long articles stressing the importance of the maintenance of children's first teeth as a base for the development of sound and sturdy teeth. The large scale consumption of sweets (and how can you deprive youngsters of this pleasure) and the presence of chlorine in our drinking water are a menace to soft milk teeth. Statistics published by school dental clinics have a sad tale to tell. Almost all youngsters have cavities and many of them have quite a lot. But there is a way to protect your child's teeth, to save him a lot of painful toothache and worry. "Amm-i-dent" America's largest selling dentifrice, the world's one-and-only to fight tooth decay by its contents of active ammonium phosphate, is now available in Israel too. Children like its fresh, delicious taste. A good brushing twice a day with "Amm-i-dent," the ammoniated tooth paste, protects you from cavities and tooth decay! Get it today! Blue-white: ammoniated, green-white: ammoniated with Chlorophyll. (Advt.)

Cables in Brief

FILMS. — The major part of the International film festival—features—opened at Venice yesterday. The first part, which began on August 6, gave international examples of children's films.

ENOSIS. — The Supreme Council of the Greek Church in Cyprus has petitioned the U.N. Secretary General demanding that the principle of self-determination be applied to Cyprus "where the majority desires union with Greece."

FAMILY. — Mrs. Elena Soria de Chavez observed her 115th birthday in Lima, Peru, yesterday by receiving her two daughters and son and some of her 53 grandsons, 96 great-grandsons, 46 great-great-grandsons and three great-great-great-grandsons.

DIONNE. — The Dionne quintuplets will be split up next month for the first time when Marie enters a convent in Quebec, City, three of the 19-year-old sisters resume their home economics and music studies at Nicolet, Quebec, and the fifth, Yvonne, studies art in Montreal.

Funeral of Yosef Cohen

TEL AVIV, Thursday. — The funeral of Mr. Yosef Cohen, Acting Food Controller for the Tel Aviv District, took place here today. He died of a heart attack in Beilinson Hospital yesterday.

Mr Cohen had only recently been appointed to his new post, after having served in the Food Control Division of the Israel and Mandatory Governments for the past 12 years.

THE ISRAEL PHILHARMONIC ORCHESTRA

Subscription Season 1953/54

CONDUCTORS:
Leonard BERNSTEIN
Rafael KUBELIK
George SINGER
Walter SUSSKIND
Sergiu CHELIBIDACHE
Paul KLETZKI

SOLOISTS:
Isaac STERN, *Yehudi MENUHIN* — Violin
Arthur GRUMIAUX — Violin
William PRIMROSE — Viola
Rudolf SERKIN, *Shura CHERKASSKY* — Piano
Pnina SALZMANN
Ilona VINCZE-KRAUS

OPENING CONCERTS:—
Conductor and Soloist:
LEONARD BERNSTEIN
TEL AVIV — Tuesday, Oct. 6, 1953
HAIFA — Wednesday Oct. 14, 1953
JERUSALEM — Thursday, Oct. 22, 1953

RENEWAL OF SUBSCRIPTION TICKETS

TEL AVIV:— I.P.O. Office, 56 Allenby Rd. from Tuesday, August 25 until Tuesday, September 22. Hours: 10-1 4-6, on Fridays 10-1;
JERUSALEM:— I.P.O. Office, c/o Cahana's, opposite Zion Cinema, from Tuesday, September 1 until Tuesday, September 29. Hours: 4-7; on Fridays 4-6;
HAIFA:— I.P.O. Office, 33 Rehov Herzl according to special circulars sent to the subscribers.
Announcement of the Special Subscription Concert will be released shortly.

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YOU ARE LUCKY!
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Haifa Cinemas

From Sat. Aug. 22

ATZMON Tel. 3065
Israel Premiere
2nd week
PORTRAIT OF JENNIE
Jennifer Jones — Joseph Cotten

MAY Tel. 2256
KIND LADY
Ethel Barrymore
M.G.M. Picture

EN DOR Tel. 3421
Sat., Sun., Mon.:
MY FAVOURITE SPY
Bob Hope — Hedy Lamarr
Tues., Wed., Thurs.
TREASURE OF LOST CANYON
William Powell — Julia Adams

CARMEL Open Air Tel. 2576
Sat., Sun., Mon.:
APACHE DRUMS
Stephen McNally — Colleen Gray
Tues., Wed., Thurs.:
BERLIN EXPRESS
Merle Oberon — Robert Ryan

MORIAH Tel. 4279
BISHOP WISE
Cary Grant — Loretta Young
David Niven

ORLY (Central Carmel) Tel. 6868
Evenings:
VIVA ZAPATA
Marlon Brando — Jean Peters
Mats.: BLACK ARROW
Louis Hayward — Janet Blair

ORION Tel. 4020
UNDERTOW
Scott Brady — Peggy Dow

GAL OR Tel. 4567
Evenings: 2nd week:
NOUS IRONS A PARIS
(after 6 weeks in Tel Aviv)
Mats. Fri., Sun., Mon.:
THE BEAUTIFUL BLONDE
Betty Grable
Tues., Wed., Thurs.
KISS OF DEATH
Victor Mature

ORAH Tel. 4017
ADORABLES CREATURES
with: Martine Carol, Danielle Darrieux, Daniel Gelin.
French sound track. Hebrew and English translations.
No entrance for children under 16.

AMPHITHEATRE Tel. 4918
Israel Premiere
THE IMMORTAL BALLET
with the world-famous Prima Ballerina G. Ulanova
Russian sound track.
English & Hebrew translations.

ARMON Tel. 4448
Israel Premiere
DETECTIVE STORY
Kirk Douglas — Eleanor Parker

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Weekdays: 3.30, 7.30, 9.30 p.m.

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Air-Conditioned
2nd Week
Catherine AALAD, Mona de ROVALE, Anne DELHIE
in
TROIS FEMMES
by Guy de Maupassant
No Complimentary Tickets

CHEN Air-conditioned
Gary Cooper, Ruth Roman
in
DALLAS
In Technicolor

EDEN Open Air
Adele Mara, John Carroll
THE AVENGERS

ESTHER Air Conditioned
2nd week
A Queen is Crowned
Music: London Philharmonic Orchestra

MIGDALOR
Walt Disney's
TREASURE ISLAND
In Technicolor

MOGRABI 2nd Week
Eileen Joyce with the Philharmonic Orchestra in
WHEREVER SHE GOES

OPHIR 4th Week
Gerard PHILLIPE,
FANFAN LA TULIPE
A Forum Film

ORION
Angela LANSBURY
Mark STEVENS
MUTINY
Also, N. Luria's short of "The 3rd Maccabia"

SHDEROTH
Reopening Sat., Aug. 22
Kathryn Grayson, Van Johnson
GROUNDS for MARRIAGE

TAMAR 8th Week
Evenings only
PAULA
with Loretta YOUNG
A Columbia Picture
Complimentary tickets for the 1st performance only.

Continuous performance daily from 10 a.m. — 6 p.m.
SLIGHTLY FRENCH
with Dorothy Lamour

Jerusalem Cinemas

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Weekdays: 3.30, 7 & 9 p.m.
Starting Sat. August 22

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With: Jane POWELL, Danielle DARRIEUX, Wendell COREY, Fernando LAMAS
and the sensational new singer: Vic DAMONE
Hebrew & French Subtitles

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Stan LAUREL, Oliver HARDY, Suzy DELAIR in
ATOLL "K"
A new comedy, produced by Laurel & Hardy.
Also Sun. at 10.30 a.m.
Today at 3.30:
LA FORZA DEL DESTINO

EDISON Tel. 4056
Les Amants de Verone
(ROMEO & JULIET)
with the French famous actors: Pierre Brasseur, Martine Carol, Serge Reggiani, Anouk Aimée
Today at 3.30:
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ORGIL Tel. 61488
Air Conditioned! Israel Premiere!
The French comedy at its best with the unforgettable master of laughter and comedy,
FERNANDEL in
Who Is The Murderer?
Today at 3.30 p.m.:
The Adventures of Nasr A-Din

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Saturday at 8 & 10 p.m.
Weekdays at 3.30, 7 & 9 p.m.
Second Week
THE BLUE VEIL
with: Charles LAUGHTON, Jane WYMAN

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Directed by: Henry KOSTER

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REBECCA
Starring
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No complimentary tickets

STUDIO Tel. 4055
Saturday at 9.15 p.m.
Weekdays at 3.30, 7 & 9 p.m.
FOURTH WEEK
MADNESS of the HEART
with Margaret LOCKWOOD
Also today at 3.30 p.m.

ZION HALL
The genius of Stanley Kramer creator of "The Men," "High Noon," "Death of a Salesman") revealed once again.
MY SIX CONVICTS
Based on the book by Donald Power Wilcox

TEL-ON Tel. 3570
JOHN GARFIELD
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HE RAN ALL THE WAY
Today at 3.30 p.m.:
THE WAVE

Agence Cinematographique France-Italie
SABIE N. MALLAH
presents two masterpieces of French film art
STARTING SATURDAY, AUGUST 22
ORAH, Haifa
Martine Carol, Danielle Darrieux, Daniel Gelin
in the great success of the season
Adorables Creatures
EDISON, Jerusalem
Martine Carol, Pierre Brasseur, Anouk Aimee
in the modern version of "Romeo and Juliet"
Les Amants de Verone

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NOTICE TO SMOKERS

Owing to the increase of the exchange rate for foreign tobacco leaf the undersigned factories are compelled to fix the following prices for their Virginia cigarette brands from August 21, 1953.

Universal, Strand, Empire, Rex	400 Pr. per box
Superfine, Strand Special, Perfect	470 Pr. per box
Nelson	480 Pr. per box

Smokers are requested not to pay more than the above prices.

Bejarano Bros. Ltd.
Dubek Ltd.
Maspero Ltd.
The Israel Cigarette Co. Ltd.
The Jerusalem Cigarette Manufacturing Co. Ltd.

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ARI and URI
on Saturday — [illegible] (Aug. 29.) Service at 9 a.m. at Beth Hakneseet Hamerkazi, Sea Rd., Mt. Carmel. Reception from 11.30 a.m. to 1.30 p.m. at the Hotel "Megiddo", Mt. Carmel.

THE JERUSALEM POST

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Friday, August 21, 1953
Elul 10, 5713. — 24 Hidja 11, 1372

THE news from Persia is incomplete. On what is available it would appear, however, that the national army under the leadership of the self-exiled Shah's nominee for the Premiership, General Zahedi, is in a fair way to gaining control over Teheran and a number of key provincial centres. So far, neither Dr. Mossadegh's followers (whose bravado in the past has not been without a certain brutal backing), nor the well-organized and at least partially-armed pro-Russian Tudeh Party appear to have been able to rally their forces after the first surprise of the coup, or to exploit their supposed influence in army circles by persuading certain regiments to join them. It would now seem fairly obvious that in the bitter disputes between the Shah and Dr. Mossadegh the army generally has remained loyal to the monarch; and that in this fact above others must be sought the reason for the remarkable downfall — if downfall it is — of a remarkable man. For Dr. Mossadegh had proved himself at the same time astonishingly adroit in manoeuvre and astonishingly forceful in enmity, until it had seemed that neither royal house nor Parliament and neither foreign Power nor sacerdotal anger (personified by the powerful Mullah Kashani) could shift him or escape the consequences of his uncompromising rule.

REVOLT IN IRAN AND MOROCCO

From what is known of General Zahedi there is no good reason to suppose that he will make a better Premier than Mossadegh and every reason to suppose that, if he attempts to restore constitutional Parliamentary Government, he, too, before very long will feel encouraged to suppress the powers of the Majlis and to govern as a despot. General Zahedi has long been considered to be the only likely successor to Dr. Mossadegh. He has been described as a strong man with a taste for strong measures, which may have been acquired in part at least during World War II, when he was accused by the British of conspiring with the Nazis to bring about a Persian rising against the Allied armed forces, maintaining indispensable supply lines of communication through Persia to the Soviet.

It will be said, and has been said, that the fall of Dr. Mossadegh is an outcome of western-sponsored and perhaps western-directed conspiracy. The truth or falsity of the charge is hard to determine. It is, however, fairly evident that the policy of the Shah and his new Premier will be to encourage good relations with the Western Powers and, no doubt, to obtain their aid in restoring solvency to the Treasury and in resuming those imports into Persia, forbidden by Dr. Mossadegh, necessary to the standards of the middle class and well-to-do, and to a fiscal policy traditionally and substantially dependent on customs dues. The desire for good relations with foreign Powers has been emphasized already by the Shah and General Zahedi.

But whatever foreign influence might have been behind the coup of General Zahedi, a careful study of events in Persia since the beginning of the year will show that Dr. Mossadegh's seat on the ridiculously high horse he had bred for himself had become steadily more insecure. He had alienated and earned the bitter hostility of many of his old allies, including Hussein Maki and Mullah Kashani. He had ridden roughshod over the Majlis until that frustrated body had become desperate and threatening. But America will be blamed in the bazaars of Teheran just as France will be blamed in the bazaars of North Africa for the deposition of the Sultan of Morocco. And the question now is whether Persia (or Morocco) will achieve stability as the result of their new regimes, or whether violence will beget violence and coup beget coup, and, in the process, the nationalist sentiments of these uncertain countries be still further, and however undeservedly, inflamed against "the interference of foreign Powers" in their affairs.

Israel Aid for 'Quake Victims

When the disastrous earthquakes hit the Ionian Islands, last week, an Israel Navy flotilla on manoeuvres was diverted (one of the frigates is shown below while lying off Haifa Bay) and Navy men (left) brought off 300 victims. The ships provided a ton of food, and this week further aid was packed and shipped by Magen David Adom.
(MDA Photo by Pinn)

Readers' Letters

BUTAGAS AGAIN

Editor, The Jerusalem Post

Sir,—With reference to the letter of the Shell Company published in your issue of August 19, allow me to put the following questions arising out of the correspondence on the subject of Butagas in *The Jerusalem Post*.

1) Why are the customers, who paid deposits many years ago, requested to pay again or to make additional payments, although the deposits were then paid in Palestine Pounds at Sterling value?

2) What about the customers who did not keep the deposit receipts? Is it conceivable that the company has no records or that they were lost during the war of liberation? Even so, is it difficult for the company through its former agents to compile a list of old customers, who, it may be taken for granted, paid the deposits in the past?

3) What does the phrase—the deposits "are passed on to us where they will be held under Government control on the customers' behalf"—actually mean? Will the money be held in a special deposit account and will the interest accrue to the benefit of the customers?

4) If the only purpose of the deposit is to serve as security, why not allow the customers a choice to submit a Bank Guarantee instead of paying cash? Why leave it to the absolute discretion of the company?

5) As to the minimum charge of IL. 6 per annum for "service"—only one inspection a year free of payment is included. Anything else must be paid for. Why not state plainly that the customer is bound to pay annually a minimum of IL.6 for "one inspection"? Is it not a device to charge more for Butagas?

6) Why should the customer be bound to buy within six months a minimum quantity of three fillings of 12.5 kgs.? (see Mrs. Ginossar's letter in today's issue).

7) Inasmuch as the above two conditions are attached to the sale of Butagas, are not they contrary to law, namely S. 5 of the Defence (Prevention of Profiteering) Regulations, as pointed out by "Economicus" in your issue of August 9?

Are these two conditions, or either of them, attached "in conformity with any order, direction or instruction of a Controlling Authority," as requested by the said regulation?

I could find in the letter of the Shell Company no answer to any of the above questions. The Company complains that "certain false impressions have been created about . . ." Will the Shell Company oblige its customers by answering the above questions so as to make the "impressions" look really false?

Yours etc.,
CUSTOMER

Jerusalem, August 19.

COMPANY REPLIES

Editor, The Jerusalem Post

Sir, — In your issue of August 19, one of your readers referred to Clause 15 Para. (b) of the Shell Butagas agreement which each customer is asked to sign. This agreement has been drawn up to meet the needs of all Shell Butagas consumers from domestic customers to large factories.

The requirement (common in all areas throughout the world where Shell Butagas is marketed) that the customer must consume a minimum quantity of gas is only designed to ensure that our equipment, which is on loan to them, remains in use. This should prevent, for example, a person keeping the cylinder permanently out of use, thus depriving a prospective customer of gas.

The requirement that the consumer should use a minimum quantity of three cylinders of Shell Butagas within six months applies only to industrial customers, restaurants, etc. For domestic consumers our Agents modify the clause to read one standard filling in each period of six months. This is well below the average domestic consumption in Israel of approximately one cylinder every six weeks, and is similar to the provision of our previous agreement.

Yours etc.,
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Haifa, August 19.

THE WORKING WEEK — *By S. Eliahu*

TOWARDS A FREE ECONOMY?

NOBODY noticed just how it started. But slowly business has begun to pick up again after the slump that followed the Government-implemented price increases and the restrictions on credit. Manufacturers and shopkeepers who have, for the last three months, been undercutting each other in an effort to increase their turnover, complaining bitterly all the while that the crisis would certainly be the end of them, have in the past week or two cheered up — and asked for prices to be raised.

Not that demand has exceeded supply by any large amount — in fact the slight rise in demand has merely given businessmen a breathing space to consider the situation created by the drop in income. And their conclusions seem to point in just the opposite direction from that which the Government in general, and the General Zionists in particular, had hoped for. Remembering the joys of 'cost plus profits', a system of calculating prices introduced during World War II, business now wished to make up for diminished turnover by larger profits. This of course contradicted the theory that as soon as prices rose to a level limiting demand, competition would press them down again.

Rise in Fares

Simultaneously applications for price increases have been piling up in various Ministries. The bus cooperatives are pressing for a rise in fares on inter-urban lines, though the queues have been growing consistently smaller in the last half year. Significantly enough, however, most of the price increases asked for concern those services and commodities which are the least elastic. Thus bakers (who receive flour at subsidized prices from the Government) wish to raise the price of bread, and grocers are asking for higher profits on basic foodstuffs such as eggs and bread which account for a third of the average customer's bill. Restaurants are asking for a 20% increase on standard meals.

Meanwhile the official Cost-of-Living index reached 200 points in July 1953, as compared with the basis of 100 in September, 1951.

The over-all increase in the C.o.L. index does not in fact give an altogether correct picture of what has happened to the prices of basic commodities. Standard bread, for instance, cost 50 pruta per kilo in September 1951 and 139 prutot in July 1953, a 175% increase, or in terms of the Index, 365 points. In the same period the price of fats rose from 214 prutot per kilogram to 700 (325 points), sugar from 70 pruta to 180—255 points), yellow cheese, when obtainable, from 192 to 360 pruta and milk from 100 pruta to 250 pruta per litre.

Prices of textiles and footwear have not gone up quite so radically; nevertheless khaki shorts cost IL.1.340 a pair in September 1951 and IL3.730 last year (increase of 180% or 280 points). Men's shoes have gone up by 270 points and men's vests by 240. A vistra cloth dress, on the other hand, has risen only to 154 points and artificial silk to 155.

Food Statement Surprise

Moreover, figures in the case of food represent rationed goods at both dates, while in the case of clothings the recent figures represent a free market. This fact, is the main basis for the General Zionists' argument for the decontrol of food. The Minister of Commerce and Industry, Dr. P. Bernstein, went so far as to predict that food rationing would be abolished in half a year's time. He is now preparing a price stabilization plan and derationing of food is reportedly one of the items included. It is said that Mr. Bernstein's statement not only caused surprise among the public and economists, but also in high Government circles. That there is as yet no agreement in the Cabinet on this issue is proved by the fact that the plan is scheduled for discussion next Sunday.

G.Z. Stand

The General Zionists' stand on derationing of food is being attacked with three main arguments.

- In the first place, the demand for textiles at the time of derationing was low owing to the general shortage of money. Simultaneously supplies had increased. Imports for the first half of 1952 amounted to $8.5m. and in the same period of the following year to $10.25m. World prices at that juncture had dropped so that we were able to buy larger quantities per dollar. Taking into consideration that we also exported less in this period, we arrive at a 25% increase of available textile goods.
- Secondly the Treasury has no funds at its disposal to allocate more foreign currency for food imports. In fact the sum allocated by the Treasury now under discussion in the Economic Ministers' Committee, is $40m (for nine months) as compared with about $48m. for the same period last year. The cut is defended by the Treasury, which claims that world food prices have gone down, but no-one can claim that the drop would enable us to buy more with $40m. this year than we received for $48m. last year.
- Lastly, people will probably be more willing to pay higher prices for food if it were derationed than for clothes.

If food is indeed derationed, therefore, it may be expected that prices and the C.o.L. Index will sky-rocket even further, and many people, mainly new immigrants, will be unable to afford to buy basic foods.

Cartels

The policy of decontrol and free competition has received another blow during the last two weeks. As a result of smaller demand, there is a growing tendency to establish cartels. 'Vertical cartellization' might in fact prove to be useful at the present time if thoughtfully and responsibly carried out. Limited demand on the home market might induce manufacturers of one type of commodity to agree to some sort of standardization. This would lead to the lowering of production costs, making the goods cheaper on the home market and able to compete abroad.

In practice, however, cartellization tends to grow 'horizontally'. Manufacturers of one type of goods divide the market in accordance with the total amount of produce so that not only are present prices maintained, but increases effected.

Two instances which took place recently are cases in point. The old 'Nesher' beer factory has come to an agreement with the newly established 'Abir' factory and together they have asked for a 10% rise in the price of beer. The other is an agreement between several aluminium goods factories, about the sale of kitchen utensils.

Concern

The favourable conditions for such cartellization are causing considerable concern to the Ministry of Commerce and Industry, as it is felt that such a tendency may wreck the policy of economic liberalization. At present the Government has no legal means of fighting this trend though there are various economic and administrative ways of dealing with it. One way would be to discontinue the present system of distributing raw materials for a particular branch of industry via the Manufacturers' Association of that branch. Another way is to encourage new enterprises in a cartellized branch of industry. The Ministry is not for the moment encouraging the establishment of new enterprises in a sphere where existing plants can satisfy the demand at home and there is little chance for export. Nevertheless, the Ministry sources indicated that such measures might have to be adopted.

Whether or not such a practice would be effective is, to say the least, doubtful. The marketing agreement between 'Nesher' and the newly founded 'Abir' Company seems to indicate the contrary.

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Industry Must Grow Up

Revision of Development Policy

By AKIBA GOVRIN, M.K.

IN THE COURSE of his speech on the Development Budget, the Finance Minister called upon citizens of the State of Israel to be ready to make sacrifices, and spend less, at the cost of comforts and amenities. We wholeheartedly support the Minister's appeal. To an even greater extent, the Minister is supported by grim realities which cannot be ignored. But, we may ask, who has responded to this call to date, and what is the Government doing to induce our people to respond?

It is perfectly true that since the introduction of the New Economic Policy, which I supported and continue to support, the inordinate accumulation of excessive profits has been checked. But the fact is that of all those to whom the Government's appeal was directed, only the wage earners have responded willingly. It was they who decided not to demand increases in their basic earnings during the current fiscal year, so as not to jeopardize existing collective contracts. I sincerely hope that in the present budgetary year, too, the organized workers will of their own free will realize that basic wages cannot be raised.

No Wage Increase

Any increase in wages at the present juncture would bring about a return to galloping inflation, the ultimate consequences of which cannot be foreseen. Renewed inflation would cripple efforts being made to stabilize prices and the Israel Pound, and would result in the enrichment of the few at the expense of the many, endangering the drive to increase exports and depriving the country of the means to purchase raw materials. No Unemployment Tax could possibly save us from the wave of unemployment that would ensue.

I am, however, opposed to any attempt to tinker with the Cost-of-Living Allowance. I am sorry to hear the view expressed in the section of the community to which I belong that the Cost-of-Living Allowance should be annulled. In my view as long as prices continue to rise, workers neither can nor should be required to forego one pruta of this allowance.

To return to my question: can Israel's economy be restored to good health through the exclusive efforts of the workers, without, that is, a corresponding effort in every other sphere? What about other sections of the community? It is strange that those who profited from the inflation should once again be enriching themselves now that efforts are being made to check inflation even if it is on a lesser scale. When the State is compelled to raise excise duty, someone makes a profit. When the State is compelled to increase customs duty, someone makes a profit. When the State alters the exchange rate, someone profits from the Excess Profits Tax. According to some estimates, this profit totals IL.8m. That is why I say that the time has come for the Government to consider how to bring other sections of the community to contribute towards the recuperation of our economy.

Some two years ago I declared from the floor of the Knesset that an economy employing 70 to 80,000 workers in industry could not possibly maintain 60 to 70,000 workers in public services, and accordingly I asked for economies and retrenchment. For obvious reasons, it was hard for me to make such a demand; nevertheless, I made it. I do not recall that any members, except the Communists, rejected my argument. But when I turn to other quarters widespread opposition is aroused.

In the meantime, Mr. Lavon's "Efficiency Commission" has completed its task. I should like to see this example followed in the Municipalities and in various public institutions and services; efforts should be made simultaneously to transfer those who have been dismissed to productive jobs, in their own and the country's interest. But even if this task is performed consistently, can the country' economy and its occupational structure be adjusted through retrenchment in public services only? What about other non-productive occupations?

Instructive Comparison

It is instructive to compare the proportion of the total number of wage-earners engaged in commerce and finance in various countries. In Switzerland the figure is 10%, in France 11.8%, in Belgium 13.5%, in the United Kingdom 12%, in the United States 16.1% and in Israel 18.5%!

Moreover, in Finland there are no more than 21 merchants to every thousand inhabitants, in Switzerland 37, in Sweden 45, in Norway 45, in France 47, in Denmark 54, in Belgium 58—and at home the large number of 65.

Clearly it is the Government's duty to consider ways and means of inducing traders to embrace more productive callings. At all events, we must no longer encourage shopkeepers (through special facilities to evade Income Tax etc

Transfers

But to what occupations should merchants be transferred? To agriculture. Well and good. But should this be the only new occupation? Can the State, keeping in mind both economic and security considerations, afford to ignore industry? Such a policy is inconceivable. On the contrary, the time has come for industry to make its contribution towards the recuperation of Israel's economy. On more than one occasion I have put the case of industry before the Knesset and various Cabinet Ministers. The time has come for industry to cooperate with the State, or at least to fend for itself.

Despite the capital invested and the increased industrial potential, production is declining. The employment index in the metal industry, for example, has dropped by 34% since December 1951, and the working day average by 29%. In the same period, the parallel decline in the garment industry was to 29% and 17% respectively; in the electrical appliances industry to 27%; in machinery to 13%. It is true that in this period the index rose in a number of other branches, viz. in the food, textile, chemical and diamond-polishing industries. But that in itself is cold comfort.

Industry's balance of foreign currency payments, in particular, gives rise to considerable concern. From the beginning of 1949 to September 30, 1952, we imported raw materials for industry to the value of $330m., in addition to technical equipment valued at $98m.—a total of $428m. Yet industrial exports totalled only $64m. Industry's balance of foreign currency payments is a matter of simple arithmetic.

In the first quarter of the current year there was a noticeable improvement in the trade balance, but not in industry's balance of foreign currency payments. Import of raw materials, with the exception of the food industry, averaged $5.1m. a month from 1949 to 1952. The average for the first quarter of 1953 was $4.6m. The reduction is not significant. But in the first quarter of 1952, the import of raw materials — not including foodstuffs — totalled 18.7% of our aggregate imports, as compared with this year's 18.9%. The proportion of raw materials imported for industry has not declined accordingly. On the other hand, industrial exports in the same period increased only slightly from $5.4m. in the first quarter of 1952 to $6.1m. in the first three months of 1953.

Number Employed

Let us also examine the statistics of those employed in industry and handicrafts, including home industries. In 1949, the number totalled 23.5% of all breadwinners. In 1950, the figure rose to 24.1%, in 1951 it was 23.6% and in 1952 — 23.1%. This year this figure may decline still further.

I do not propose to exonerate the Government from all blame for this state of affairs, but to my mind, the main factor responsible is industry, both private and cooperative. The Minister of Finance stated that the average added value in industry is 40%. I am disposed to doubt the accuracy of such an optimistic figure. In some plants, added value does not add up to more than 20-25%. Promotion of products as "Made in Israel" is accordingly largely a figment of the imagination. Only those products that are actually made here are entitled to support.

One of the most important causes for industry's plight is terminology, work "in depth," i.e. basic industries. Thus, in the metal industry, only 20 to 25% of the work is the production of ferrous and non-ferrous metals, machine construction and the like. At least IL.12m. have been invested in the equipment of the industry. The same applies to textile and other industries. They do not seek to operate "in depth" but rather "on the surface" where profits are larger and investments smaller. The major part of the industrial sector is entirely indifferent to export. The added value of their products is minimal. Failing the prospect of industrial exports we are jeopardizing our economy's chances of recovery through the provision of stable employment for new workers, and stifling the hope of attracting overseas Jewish capital for investment in industry. As long as profits within the country are large, there is no need for industrialists to bother about exports or seeking new partners. How many industrialists are interested in the problems of export? Hardly a score. If industry is able to accumulate such vast capital, why should it seek the collaboration of new partners? And if industry is able to extract a share of the Development Budget, why should it wander far afield to enlist foreign capital in the Diaspora?

It was for these reasons that I proposed the freezing of allocations to industry in the Development Budget, until the Finance Committee had an opportunity of examining the exact use to which these funds would be put.

Back to Health

I am convinced that industry can be nursed back to health. Even in the private sector there are industrialists who are concerned with the efficient running of their plants. But they are few, and their voices are not heard in the Manufacturers' Association or elsewhere. Cooperative industry is endeavouring, to some extent at least, to engage in basic production — yet even here not enough effort is being made to stimulate exports.

My proposals are:

- to utilize the Reparations Payments to develop basic industries;
- to conduct a technological survey to determine what we can manufacture here to obviate redundant imports;
- to examine every industrial plant so that we may establish what can be produced for export either by itself or in collaboration with several other plants;
- to make a detailed investigation of overseas markets.

Above all we must tackle the problems of one branch of industry after another and discontinue State support until industry can finance the purchase of raw materials through partial decontrol of foreign currency and export. Industry must learn, to stand on its own feet: it may require Government assistance in a few instances, but it cannot and should not expect spoon-feeding.

History Made At Zichron Ya'acov

Fifty Years of Hebrew Teaching

By ARTHUR SAUL SUPER

WE are currently celebrating one of our most important jubilees — a festival dedicated to the honour of a group of men and women who, in proportion to their numbers, perhaps made the greatest contribution to the rise and development of the State of Israel.

On Elul 5, 1903 (the autumn of the year) there met in Zichron Ya'acov, a hill village on the slopes of Mount Carmel, the very first congress of Hebrew teachers. It was attended by 60 teachers from all parts of the Yishuv, the Jewish community in Palestine, and had been convened by Menahem Ussishkin, then the head of a delegation sent by the Hoveve Zion movement of Russian Jewry to organize the scattered Jewish communities and points of settlement of Palestine into a planned entity.

A short account of the background of the conference may be of interest. It is well known, of course, that the active work of the Zionist movement in Palestine antedated Theodor Herzl and the World Zionist Organization by half a generation. In 1881, a small organization called Hoveve Zion, "Lovers of Zion," had been founded by some young members of Russian Jewry. With very scanty funds and a few hundred members, they had embarked on colonization activity in Palestine.

In the Spring of 1903 the terrible Kishinev pogrom took place. Among the delegation which went to investigate that tragedy on the spot were Menahem Ussishkin and other members of the Hoveve Zion. They realized, with a flash of prophetic insight, that Kishinev meant more than the cruel and wanton destruction of just one more Jewish community. It was a clear warning to the Jewry of Russia that they must emigrate or perish. The question was "Wohin?" where to? To another land with the same political and economic insecurity? The clear answer seemed to be to Palestine, to a place where perhaps some day in the far distant future, there might be an independent Jewish commonwealth.

An exiguous network of Jewish communities already existed here. But it was a peculiar patchwork. There were the Hoveve Zion villages, and the colonies established by the Jewish Colonization Association through the generosity of Baron Edmund de Rothschild, living under a sort of tutelage to him or rather to the officers appointed by him to supervise "his" colonies. Then there were schools founded by the Alliance Israelite Universelle, projects undertaken through the generosity and initiative of Sir Moses Montefiore and other units of Jewish effort, all endeavouring to take root in Palestine.

Coherent Community

The Hoveve Zion decided that the time had come to try to group all unorganized Jewish units in Palestine into a coherent Jewish community. The decision was made immediately after the Kishinev massacre, and in the summer of that year the delegation of Hoveve Zion arrived in Palestine and convoked an assembly of representatives of all sections of the Yishuv. It met at Zichron Ya'acov, and for three days and nights the issue was debated and a skeleton of an embryo communal organization for Jewish Palestine was hammered out. Meanwhile, Menahem Ussishkin had conceived the idea of calling together a conference of Jewish teachers from all types of schools in Palestine. This additional conference was to meet at the same place and follow immediately on the communal organizational gathering.

The tricks which history plays are unpredictable. As the communal convention closed with all the apparent signs of success, the violent controversy over Uganda took place in the World Zionist Congress. The attention of the Zionist world was thus diverted completely from Palestine for a while. Even Ussishkin found himself compelled to concentrate all his energies on the battle against the proposal to establish the future Jewish state in Uganda. Thus, complete frustration was the eventual result written up in the account of the communal conference of 1903. But the meeting of teachers bore remarkable fruit. A Hebrew Teachers' Organization of Palestine was definitely established, and from it there grew the whole educational system which is the pride of Israel today.

The importance of Elul 5, 1903, can only be estimated however, if one dwells for a moment or two on the background of Jewish education in the early Yishuv. Hebrew education in Palestine had begun shortly after the founding of Hoveve Zion in 1881. The founder of it was Eliezer Ben Yehuda, the great Jewish lexicographer. It was he who set up the first school to teach Hebrew as a living language. He did not teach for long himself; he followed the Rabbinic injunction and raised up many disciples: the pioneers and creators of the Hebrew school system.

By 1897 there were 20 schools in Israel teaching Hebrew in Hebrew and by that time the school at Rishon LeZion was instructing pupils in Arithmetic, History, Nature Study and Geography in the Hebrew language. This was the first school of its kind in the world—the first in Jewish history for that matter—for these subjects were not all taught even in the ancient schools of the second Jewish Commonwealth which perished in the year 70 C.E.

Stumbling Block

The movement encountered very great difficulties. Firstly it was quickly found out that the Hebrew language was not yet equipped with vocabulary, terminology or sufficient flexibility to cope with the daily work of education. So the first Hebrew teachers were also creators of the language, and it is not surprising that they numbered among them young men who were to become known later as the great lexicographers of the Jewish language. There was evident opposition from certain Orthodox quarters. Such elements really believed that Hebrew was a holy tongue to be used only for prayer and sacred studies and not to be profaned by secular use in the market place and on the streets. Some of the most extreme of these elements actually proposed a solemn ban of excommunication on those who taught secular subjects in the Hebrew language.

In addition, there were the schools of the Alliance Israelite Universelle, who favoured the use of French, and they were, of course, largely supported by the representatives of Baron Edmond de Rothschild. Furthermore, there were no textbooks in Hebrew and the conscientious teacher who felt he had first of all to give his pupils the best of modern knowledge, found himself in a quandary, with Hebrew patriotism and pedagogic conscience struggling for mastery.

Apart from these internal problems, there was no possible basis for agreement between the various educational authorities operating in the Yishuv. However, the problem of establishing a central authority was solved by the vision of Ussishkin. The stolid leader, then still a comparatively young man, (he was born in 1863) showed his clear grasp of the mechanics of nationalism—which was a few years later to turn him into a founder of the Va'ad Leumi and dynamic head and builder of the Jewish National Fund. He saw at once that if the various educational bodies were at variance, there was at any rate a deep-seated, fanatical ideological unity among the Hebrew teachers who were to be found in all the types of schools. So he decided to call them together and organize them into one body. Thus, the Hebrew Teachers Association of Israel came into being, at the historic assembly at Zichron Yaacov exactly 50 years ago.

Genius and Idealism

The future State of Israel, then nestling in the dark womb of history, was fortunate in the fact that among the Hebrew teachers of that time genius and self-sacrificing idealism were quite common qualities. The progress made by the new body was phenomenal. It set up a central body immediately called "Merkaz Hamorim" and in ten short years this became the central educational body in Israel. Its authority was accepted at first only by the Zionists but it gradually penetrated the whole educational life of Israel—not by politics—but in spite of them—purely on its educational merit. The "Curriculum for Eight Years of study in the Elementary School" which it devised, was rapidly adopted as a model by most conscientious teachers. It was never officially accepted. It just seeped into the whole educational field by a sort of osmosis. The Merkaz also published pedagogical periodicals and text books, and organized summer courses for teachers. By 1910, it was strong enough to establish a "Plan for Examining Hebrew Teachers." This meant that from then onwards the field of pedagogy was not just open to all comers but certain minimum qualifications were taken to be essential.

The language itself wanted defending, and it was the Hebrew teacher who took the brunt of a classic struggle. A year or two before World War I, there was the contest in the Haifa Technion over Hebrew as the language of instruction, as against the German language insisted on by German Jews of the "Hilfsverein" who were among the institution's financial backers. It was a bitter fight, spearheaded by the late Schmaryahu Levin, and if in the end Hebrew triumphed it was because the Hebrew teachers — all of them, and not only of the Technion — stood their ground.

It would be difficult to exaggerate the importance of the organization of the Hebrew teaching profession in the development of the life of the State of Israel. They just had time to train one school generation before the first World War broke out. By the time it was over there was a new generation of native-born Jewish Palestinians who spoke the Hebrew language, who had learned the ideal of Jewish patriotism and love of country from teachers who were more than mere pedagogues. When the British occupation followed and the Mandate was set up, there was already sufficient substance in the Yishuv to make Hebrew an official language and to bring a Jewish National Council into being. The march towards Statehood had already begun. The seeds of the Hagana, the Jewish Liberation Army of the future had been sown in the schools, and the generation of the Palmach and the future leaders of the Jewish state had been directed on a straight path towards their future.

Spiritual Leaders

Since that time, the face of Jewish education has changed considerably. With the doubling of the Jewish population since the establishment of the State of Israel, a spiritual and cultural crisis has taken place in the life of the people. There seemed at one time to be the danger that Hebrew culture would be submerged by the vast influx of non-Hebrew speaking immigrants from abroad, some bringing no culture at all; but on the contrary, the dark ignorance and superstitions of backward lands in which they had actually been underprivileged citizens. However, the educational machine which had been built up by the Hebrew teachers of Israel took the strain. Today after five short years of Statehood, the problem of the school population is well on the way to a solution, and much progress has also been made in the Hebraization of the adult community.

One of the principal factors in the educational process has been the inculcation of the love of country among the children of Israel. In this work, almost from the start, the Hebrew teacher had the consistent support of the Jewish National Fund which was the first of the great Zionist institutions to understand that one of is most essential tasks was collaboration with the Hebrew teacher in developing in his pupils a practical love of the soil of Israel. When one remembers that Ussishkin was also the head of the Jewish National Fund for many years, one can see that the affinity between the Hebrew teacher and the Keren Kayemet LeIsrael was a natural development.

It is therefore fitting that in the celebrations of the jubilee of organized Hebrew education in Israel can be immortalized as were the names of other great builders of the nation. Some of these names may have written more flamboyant and widely publicized records on the scroll of the Zionist movement. It will be difficult, however, to find anyone who has done as much effective, quiet but enduring work for the establishment of Israel as the Hebrew teacher.

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DEPARTURES: AUG. 23 — AUG. 29

FROM LYDDA AIRPORT

Date	Time	Company	Destination
SUN. Aug. 23	0435	P.A.L.	Karachi, Calcutta, Bangkok, Manila
	0615	CYPRUS AIR	Nicosia, Athens, Rome, London
	1020	P.A.L.	Rome, Madrid, London
	1030	L.A.I.	Rome, Paris, London, New York
	1350	EL AL	Zurich, Paris, London, New York
MON. Aug. 24	0120	S.A.S.	Zurich, Frankfurt, Scandinavia
	0200	EL AL	Nicosia, Istanbul
TUES. Aug. 25	0100	EL AL	Athens, Rome, Vienna
	0200	EL AL	Nairobi, Johannesburg
	0300	SWISSAIR	Athens, Geneva, Zurich
	1050	K.L.M.	Istanbul, Frankfurt, Amsterdam
	1215	T.W.A.	Athens, Rome, Zurich, Paris, New York
	2350	CYPRUS AIR	Nicosia, Athens, Rome, London, Port Sudan, Khartoum
WED. Aug. 26	0435	P.A.L.	Karachi, Bangkok, Manila
	0455	B.O.A.C.	Rome, Frankfurt, London
	0545	SABENA	Athens, Brussels, Koln, New York
THURS. Aug. 27	0200	EL AL	Athens, Rome, Paris, London, New York
	0400	AIR CEYLON	Rome, London
	0430	S.A.S.	Karachi, Calcutta, Bangk., Tokio
	0725	P.A.L.	Rome, Zurich, Hamburg, London
	0930	K.L.M.	Rome, Munich, Amsterdam
	1100	T.W.A.	Athens, Rome, Milano, Geneva, Paris, New York
	1800	AIR FRANCE	Rome, Paris, London, New York
FRI. Aug. 28	0100	EL AL	Nicosia, Istanbul
	1215	CYPRUS AIR	Nicosia, Istanbul
	1440	EL AL	Rome, Paris, London, New York
SAT. Aug. 29	2120	AIR CEYLON	Karachi, Bombay, Colombo, Singapore

FROM HAIFA AIRPORT

WED. Aug. 26	1345	CYPRUS AIR	Nicosia, Istanbul

FROM HAIFA PORT

s.s. GRIMANI sailing from Haifa on August 26, 1953, to Larnaca, Naples, Genoa.

s.s. JERUSALEM sailing from Haifa on August 28, 1953, to Naples, Marseilles.

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By DAHN BEN-AMOTZ

What's New

A WEEK or so ago we dropped by the Binyanei Haooma to see with our own eyes what is being done with the IL.10 we lent this institution in a moment of weakness last year. Entering the building we bumped into a scaffold on top of which stood the painter, Jean David, whom we've known for several years. After exchanging a few words with him, we decided it would be a much better idea to write about him than about the Binyanei Haooma. Climbing down from his scaffold like a sailor, he offered us a cigarette. He pointed to the huge wall of masonite he had been working on and said — but first a few brush-strokes about Jean David himself: He was born in Rumania but having left that country, he left all the characteristics behind him. ("After a Rumanian looks at your watch, five minutes are missing" — famous Galician proverb.) In 1944 he reached this country in a sailboat which he and 12 of his friends had purchased. The boat was confiscated by the British and Jean was offered five pounds compensation which he still hasn't collected. He spent a year and a half in Cyprus at the King's expense. Arriving in Palestine he joined the British Navy and during the War of Liberation served in the Israel Navy. He then went back to art (painting, ceramics, enamels, copper and jewellery), and for about a year worked as an art adviser to the Ministry of Commerce and Industry. He lives in Jerusalem and speaks excellent French and English as well as a few words of Hebrew.

"You see this bloody wall," he said. "Ninety-seven metres square. I'm painting a mural for this Conquest of Something-or-other Exhibition. Actually, it's for the Tourist Office. Mr. Irron, the director, commissioned me to do it. He's a good man. Has a very healthy approach to painting. I can do anything I want — I don't have to paint any pioneers carrying picks and shovels or a view of the sunset behind a water-tower. It's quite unusual for a Government official to let you do what you want. The title of the mural might sound pompous — "Thirty Centuries of Tourism" — but actually there's quite a bit of humour in it. Tourists of one sort or another have been coming here ever since the time of David, Queen of Sheba, Anthony, Richard the Lion-Hearted, Napoleon... Not all of them paid for their accommodations."

Talking about this and that, Jean happened to mention a story which struck us as rather amazing. It seems that in 1950 it was just about impossible to get tempera paints in Israel. In desperation Jean placed an ad in *The Jerusalem Post*: "A meat-loving artist will exchange with grief a tin of kosher meat for tempera paints. Send offers to No. 13107." "And you know what?" said Jean. "Three weeks later I began getting letters from all over the world. The first letter was from a family named Gruberman in Oregon. They lived in the mountains a long way from any city. They promised to send me paints the following month when they went to town to do their shopping. They said they would take the storekeepers advice because they had no idea what tempera paints were. Well, they finally sent me some oil paints and we've been corresponding ever since. They are poor people but very nice. The second letter was from a student at Sheffield University which was followed by a package containing a full set of tempera paints. Then there was a letter from a woman named Gertrude Samuels in New York. She promised to send me a food package as soon as she could. A week later I got another letter from her apologizing for having misread the ad. She had thought I wanted to exchange paints for meat. She sent me four tubes of paint and five letters. I asked her not to send the food, so she didn't. Then I got a package of food and paints from a lady named Halprin in London. I thanked her and sent her a painting. She said she liked it. Then somebody called me up one day and said he had some paints and food for me from a man who'd read my ad in England. Amazing how far this ad went."

"Didn't you get any answers from Israel?" we asked him. "Oh yes," he said. "A man named Hillel offered to sell me some of the wonderful paints he was manufacturing. Not tempera though. And a Mr. Neidermeier wrote me from Bat Yam saying "Dear 13107 — I am sending you a tin of meat. No exchange please. Enjoy it." I did. Then Dr. Fleichimer of the Laviar Shop in Jerusalem wrote that he hadn't many paints left but that if I would care to have some dry colours, I could come and choose as many as I wanted. All he asked was that I promise to eat the meat myself. I went to see him. He had wonderful dry colours. I offered to buy them, but he insisted on giving them to me. The climax of it all was a letter from a woman in Tel Aviv who offered to give me paints if I would do a portrait of her. I didn't accept. I had plenty of paints by then anyway. I'm using some of them on this mural."

Military Order

A FRIEND of ours sent us the following sentence copied from an Army identification card: "Reason for discharge: Pregnancy, according to Paragraph 11 (B) 2."

On the Knife

OUR man, who has been checking up lately on the moral standard of the vegetable markets, sent up the following notes: Went to Ramle's marketplace around noon last Friday. Took our cartoonist, Avram, along with us. The booths were closed. On the main street; unshaven hawkers selling water melons, soft cantaloupes, potatoes, green peppers, squashy tomatoes and flies. One was selling his watermelons for five piastres a kilo. Small ones. Another was selling them for ten piastres. Huge ones. Asked him why his price was double. He ordered a man next to me. "You tell him." The man smiled and said, "Go ahead and buy for five. They're for cows. Are you a cow?" I answered in the negative. Everybody laughed. Some people began to gather. The hawker picked up a big watermelon and shouted, "Ten piastres a kilo — on the knife! Not red, don't buy! Not sweet, don't buy! Don't want, don't buy! Ten piastres on the knife!" Somebody nodded. The helper stuck in a knife and cut a slash in the melon. Didn't look too red to me and Avram, but the man bought it. I told Avram to pick one out. He picked the biggest one. 13 kilos. I told the man I'd buy it only if it was sweet and red. "On the knife!" he shouted. "Not red, don't buy! Not sweet, don't buy!" He made a slash in it, but we couldn't see a thing. I told him to open up a window in it. He cut out a triangle and said, "Look at this beauty!" It wasn't a beauty. I told him I didn't want it. He didn't believe me. Smiling, he said, "Take it and be happy! A pound and thirty." I told him I didn't want it and we started toward the car. The hawker ran out of his shed with the watermelon in his hand and blocked our way. We had a little discussion which soon developed into a big one. All the hawkers began booing us. I tried to remind the hawker of his promise but he couldn't hear me. I told him to speak to Avram, who looks much more impressive. They began pushing him and pulling him. Somebody offered to make peace. He pulled out the window in the watermelon and said, "It's red like fire. Take it! It's sweet like honey. Take it!" I said I didn't want it. They all began swearing at us in languages I'd never heard before. I offered to take the hawker to the Police Station and to abide by their decision. He started to weep and wail and beat his chest. He even pulled a few hairs out of his head. Didn't make any impression on me. I've seen worse than that. The market was boiling. The hawker wouldn't let me move. Our hawker tried to push the watermelon in the window and shouted, "Pay the pound and thirty! We'll lynch you! We'll open you on the knife!"

I tried to argue. I spoke about justice and fair play, but Avram was the only one who listened. Finally I told them I was from the Press. "I don't care what office you come from," the man shouted. "I don't even care if you're from Tnuva! *Ya ali dinkoum* all of you! You're a Jew, you are? Take it and pay! Take it, I say! You pig! Take it or I'll open a window in your heart! On the knife! And don't say you are Press!" Avram paid the pound and thirty and off we went. I don't like to deal with people who have no respect for the Press. The watermelon was sweet.

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"NARCISS"	194 Hayarkon	Tel.20429
"NAOMI"	68 Hayarkon	Tel.6325
"RUTH"	84 Ben Yehuda	Tel.20168
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"RAMA"	79 Herzl	Ramat Gan

*) ROOMS ONLY

Theatre Notes

Bureaucracy in Action

Habimah presents: "The Made Man", by Ephraim Kishon; directed by Israel Becker; settings: Shlomo Vassal.

LOOKING back over almost two decades of theatre going in Israel, it seems to me that I have seldom heard a Habimah audience rock with laughter as they did at the opening of The Made Man. The play was written by Ephraim Kishon, a young man who might well be on his way to fame. He shows talent in seeming to know how to use his dramatic theme and develop it into an interesting and amusing play. While his characters are two-dimensional, having little depth or substance, they are still real enough to serve as pegs upon which Mr. Kishon hangs his various strictures and situations.

The story is that of a young man who, through a series of errors and misunderstandings, becomes the head of a Government Department. It deals with such well-known topics as *protexia*, insolence and inefficiency in office, dishonesty and the unsympathetic approach to new immigrants of every class. On attaining his high office, Zvi Frotchkin, brings about reforms which are deeply resented, and after the nature of his credentials are discovered, he is unceremoniously thrown out into the cruel world. The play is funny, but there is an underlying stratum of cruelty in it which gives it a feeling of reality.

I hope that Habimah appreciates the asset they have in Israel Becker. Since he first appeared as Oberon in A Midsummer Night's Dream, he has consistently given good performances in every role he has acted. This is the second play he has directed. The first one, "I Am The Captain," was also locally written. To both of them, Mr. Becker gave an air of brightness, authenticity and smooth-running action. He manages to get the most out of every situation, and I strongly suspect that he had much to do with making both of these plays by young Hebrew actors stageworthy. His present production may well serve as a model for the Matate, who, for many years, have been trying to do just this sort of thing, but with much less success.

The story of the play is told by the tea vendor Moshe, who has much to do with the success of Zvi during his brief stay in office. Moshe is beautifully played by Yehoshua Bertonov, who manages to extract all the humour and pathos that he can out of the part. Incidentally, it is the poor and the dispossessed who are the only good people in the play. Zvi Frotchkin is played by Shlomo Bar Shavit. While we are never quite convinced that Zvi is a real person, Mr. Bar Shavit nevertheless makes him a sympathetic and confused new immigrant, who doesn't quite know what it is all about. Shmuel Segal plays Itamar Levanon—a name to be conjured with—with pathetic humility. Zvi's uncle Ya'acov Frotchkin is played with bustling officiousness by David Vardi, while his shrewish wife who calls the tune is Nura Shein. Shmuel Rodensky is the venal Dr. Toren with his usual competence. Rachel Timon was an impertinent and pert receptionist and secretary. I think it was phenomenal that Misha Asherov as Dov managed to look exactly like some 50% of the clerks in Government Offices. The cynical *gazoz* stand man was played by Yehudah Rubenstein.

Shlomo Yorany designed the settings, which were efficient, although they looked needlessly elaborate and topheavy for the subject. I suppose that since the Habimah has a revolving stage, it must be used occasionally, but in this case there seemed to be no advantage at all in building up the scenery, instead of having it on a broader base.

IDA B. DAVIDOVITZ.

Petro-Chemicals
A Growing Industry

NEW YORK. — THE manufacture of petrochemicals is probably the fastest growing industry in the United States today. Petrochemicals are made chiefly from the gases obtained as byproducts at petroleum refineries and from natural gas.

Approximately 200 major chemicals of this nature are being manufactured and the demand for them is increasing rapidly. They go into many thousands of finished products such as synthetic rubber, plastics, synthetic textile fibres, synthetic detergents or "soapless" soaps, cellophane, inks, drugs, aviation gasoline, paints, fertilizers and insecticides.

Research scientists first discovered how to make petrochemicals economically out of carbon compounds in natural gas and oil about 1920. A few small plants were built, mainly for production of isopropyl alcohol used in anti-freeze compounds and of acetate for rayon. The industry grew in the following 20 years, but still lagged far behind chemicals derived from coal tar and from agricultural products such as grain and molasses. Production on a big scale finally started about 1940.

Gas has two important advantages over coal and agricultural products as a chemical raw material. There is a more dependable supply of it and it has greater price stability. The growth of the petrochemicals industry is a dramatic illustration how scientific research that develops new and useful products can enrich a nation's economy and create new job opportunities for workers. It is estimated that by 1962; petrochemicals may account for 50 per cent of U.S. chemical production, compared to about 20 per cent at present. *(USIS)*

TERRA COTTA TESSA

Photo Herz

Tessa was a pale, rather ailing girl who lived as a Gentile during the German occupation of Yugoslavia. This subterfuge enabled her to attend the Budapest Art School for three years. She loved drawing and sculpturing, and she studied hard.

At the end of the war she came to Israel—alone. She was lucky: she found a friendly Yugoslav family in Jerusalem's Talpiot suburb and made her home with them. They were understanding people and allowed her to use as a studio a corner of the all-too-small kitchen. Doggedly she set to work. But of course, a corner of a kitchen is not a studio; certainly not the kind in which one can make money by teaching or sculpturing terra cotta figurines. But Tessa said nothing and worked on.

Of course, Tessa made friends, and Jerusalem is a small place. One of her friends thought that if she were noticed in the papers it might help. In turn, he told his friend, a press photographer, about her, and they went to see her. Bill, the photographer, liked the sensitive work she was doing and took a number of photographs. He sent the pictures and the story of Tessa abroad, and soon they appeared in the U.S. in the Magazine "Photofacts."

One day, out of the blue, a letter arrived, addressed to the Keren Hayesod office in Jerusalem. "I read with great interest the note on Terra Cotta Tessa . . ." It began and went on to give the good news that the writer had been so moved by the story, he had decided to collect $1,000 among his friends to help Tessa in her career.

Tessa does not understand English, but the Terra Cotta figurine she is sending to her benefactor as a token of her gratitude will be more eloquent than words. *B.H.*

Jerusalem Art Notes

Far Eastern Culture

A more marked contrast than that between the collections of Far Eastern Art simultaneously exhibited in the Tel Aviv and Jerusalem Museums would be difficult to imagine. The Tel Aviv display consists almost exclusively of precious *bric-a-brac*, of costly souvenirs and expensive bazaar goods, produced in China and Japan during the 19th century for export and the tourist trade. In the "Far Eastern Art" exhibition recently opened at the Bezalel Museum in Jerusalem, there is not a single piece, which would not pass the judgment of a Japanese or Chinese connoisseur, not a single print which is not *kosher* in the strictest sense of the word.

Catalogue Late

As is the custom at the Bezalel Museum, where the catalogue is a result of painstaking research continued to the deadline and even beyond, the catalogue of "Far Eastern Art" has not yet been published as this goes to press. So that I intend to limit myself today to a review of the magnificent sculpture in this exhibition, reserving another article for the wealth of Chinese and Tibetan paintings and to the series of Japanese woodcuts, which illustrate the development of that noble art as completely as never before seen in this country.

The Khmer sculptures of the Hazorea Museum are for the first time exhibited in Jerusalem. The most beautiful object among them and, to my mind, the most beautiful object of the whole exhibition is the Siamese Bronze torso of the 12th century C.E., which has the absolute balance of Greek archaic sculpture. But for the young hero's intricate collar this would be an Ionic work of the 7th century B.C.E. Observe, however, with what a perfect taste this jewellery is indicated in the lowest of relief, so that it never interferes with the beauty of the line, but adds to the beauty of the surface.

Warrior Caste

There is a series of sandstone heads from Khmerian rock temples, which portray the flat-faces of a warrior caste, relaxed in the great calm of Buddhist meditation. There also are heads of priestly aristocrats with long, finely-drawn noses and the enormous ears, that are signs of true nobility. Those heads bear a great message of wise contemplation. It would be a praiseworthy investment to have good casts made of the monumental Khmeri Buddha head in order to place it in some of our offices . . .

T'ang earthenware (618-906 C.E.) is represented by some fine grave figures: a cavalier riding into eternity astride his perfectly collected charger, whose head has something of the beauty of the Elgin marbles and two dancers, whose movement is so perfectly arrested that one has the feeling that they will come alive the very moment one turns away. No doubt, they danced for their master in the cool solitude of the tomb. Notice the faint traces of delicate make-up on the face of the dancer on the left.

A cabinet brings together some of the most select treasures: a tiny gilt daemon from Japan hovering in a fragment of golden scroll, looking like Marco Pole's Gothic guardian angel forgotten in the Far East. A standing Siamese saint carved in wood, who recalls those "Xoanon" that were the earliest mythical images of Greek gods. Some Chinese Han bronzes and the T'ang sculpture of a monk, which I would not have hesitated to classify as a rustic variant of the French Gothic "pleurants" of Dijon. Looking at these sculptures, one can understand why the early missionaries were deeply perplexed by the heathen idols that looked so Christian. This also holds for the Buddhist votive stele, a black stone with traces of gilt, dated 598 C.E., which no one seeing it in a Byzantine church would have considered out of place.

Eastern Pantheon

Richly adorned Tibetan demigods riding strange dragons; a kind of 13th Century Buddha from Japan; a rare Sung sculpture of the Boddhisatva Wen Chou in the most intricate posture of "royal relaxation," are other remarkable members of this exclusive meeting of the Far Eastern Pantheon, guarded by two redoubtable Temple Lions, whose rubbed off gilt is so delicious that one can barely refrain from touching them, as one has so often patted the backs of their remote cousins, the dachshund-lions on the Piazetta in Venice.

TA.F.M

(Paintings and prints of the "Far Eastern Art Exhibition" will be reviewed in a second article.)

(Picture — Page 8)

Radio Review

Radio Corporation—British Model?

LAST week, an editorial in *The Jerusalem Post* referred to the recommendations of the Lavon Committee for the unification of radio in Israel. The proposals, which were drafted about six months ago, recommended an overall broadcasting authority. Galai Zahal was to be absorbed into Kol Yisrael, which would provide features for soldiers. Kol Zion Lagola was to be part of the same organization but its directorate would be composed of representatives from both the Government and the World Zionist Organization. There was, by the way, no proposal that Kol Zion should be financed out of the licence fees; its budget would still have been provided by the World Zionist Organization, although paid into the common pool. It was estimated that this plan would involve considerable savings due to the elimination of duplication in various spheres (administration, Kol Zion's foreign languages and Kol Yisrael's broadcasts to new immigrants, musical departments, many of the broadcasts of Galai Zahal). The estimate of saving was probably exaggerated but it reflected a genuine possibility for economy.

Separate Entity

During subsequent discussions Galai Zahal maintained its right to exist as a separate entity. Under certain circumstances, its role could be very vital, while even at the present time it is fulfilling a service in providing a light programme (which is beyond Kol Yisrael's capabilities under current circumstances).

The proposals affecting Kol Zion are still officially under discussion, but in fact have been shelved—at least for the time being. The final decision must rest with the Zionist General Council but there is a marked lack of enthusiasm in the Zionist Organization for the relinquishment of control over Kol Zion, which has proved one of the most effective and successful instruments of Zionist propaganda.

There is a body of opinion in the country moving towards a conception of a radio corporation on the analogy of the B.B.C.—a public body whose governors are appointed by parliament but which otherwise functions independently. Certain highly authoritative circles view this suggestion as premature, maintaining that the radio in Israel must remain government-controlled until the present formative period is passed, and the country's sociological structure and international position more firmly established. Even they, however, acknowledge that an independent radio corporation is a consummation devoutly to be wished.

Shabbetai Tevet's 'Gray Man on a Green Mountain' was first performed during the celebrations connected with last Independence Day. Last week, it received a well-deserved repeat performance. It is a fine feature with much to commend it from its original angles to the rhythm of the writing. Its spiritual parent is the American feature, more particularly the writing of Morton Wishengrad—and there are few better examples to copy in radio today. It is not easy to avoid the hackneyed clichés in writing a feature commemorating the fifth anniversary of the State and the work of the Keren Kayemet but Shabbetai Tevet avoided the pitfalls. Yitzhak Shimoni's production was generally successful and — as in all his work — the music was well-chosen. The actors were adequate but often little more.

No Surprise

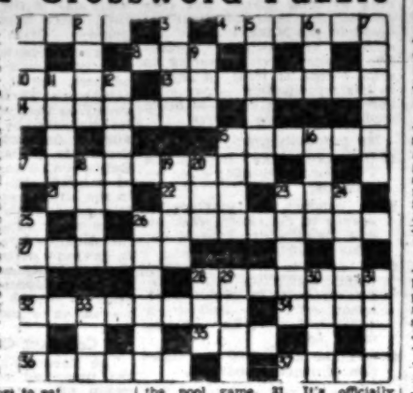
The reason for this is the inevitable economy. Kol Yisrael has a staff of announcers for reading the news and introducing programmes. Once on the staff, they receive a salary and are pressed into service in as many fields as possible. Consequently, most features are presented by announcers instead of actors, who would have to be paid for each performance. There is a resultant tendency to read the parts instead of acting them; moreover, the voices of the participants are so well known to the listener that they lack the power of surprise. This accounts for the lack of tension in so many studio-produced features (especially when contrasted with 'Curtain Up' which features regular actors).

The second round-table discussion dealt with Communications. The balance was not too even as representatives of Dan, Eshed, and the Cooperative Centre were pitted against a member of the Herut party, with the Director-General of the Ministry of Communications somewhere in the middle. As a result, there were long stretches which were more of a symposium than an argument. The discussion only really came to life around the interventions of Dr. Benjamin Avniel, who was the success of the programme. He has a nice, clear style and his lone battle against the co-operative artillery provided some interesting listening.

Considering that this was a general discussion on Communications, the Tel Aviv aspect was over-emphasized, but it was comforting at least to discover that there are still public figures who sometimes travel by bus.

PICK OF NEXT WEEK'S LISTENING: "Conquest of the Desert" by Shabbetai Tevet (Sunday at 9.30); Opera in Ben Shemen (Monday at 8); Thurber's "Secret Life of Walter Mitty" (Monday at 9); Schubert's Octet (Tuesday at 9); Handel's "Messiah" Part I (Wednesday at 9.45); repeat of the Galai Zahal production of Ben Hecht's "Perfect Alibi" (Kol Yisrael; Thursday at 9.45). *AUDIO*

POST Crossword Puzzle



ACROSS. — 1, Little Beasts. 4, Good ones deserve support. 8, Found in ripe grapes. 13, Something precious from a shipper. 14, Snappy answers. 15, False face. 17, Seat 12 inches high? 21, Old-fashioned refusal. 22, Fled from France. 23, Almost turn west. 26, He serves to prevent you being thirsty. 27, Father's effort in the cookery line. 28, Does a hold-up job. 32, Wedding ceremony. 34, Girl for sale. 35, Harry Enfield has a little money. 36, Print in elevated style. 37, It may be short to eat.

DOWN. — 1, Cleaner way to burn. 2, Fishy incentive. 3, Stir the stew. 5, Pies not without attractiveness. 6, Usually one of a pair. 7, She gets an elk upset with a coin. 9, Main contents? 11, Fruit no elm can provide. 12, Mad on dominoes? 13, Church basin. 16, A pedestrian start. 18, What the boatswain has to eat. 19, On which to have breakfast in bed? 20, Part of the dartboard's made of wood. 23, Pines for a flier. 24, A variety of warig. 25, Skeleton in the bathroom. 26, Grey matter. 28, Like a fox. 29, Exercises. 30, She takes part in the pool game. 31, It's officially red. 33, Refreshment place.

LAST WEEK'S SOLUTION

ACROSS. — Sobbed. 7, Eleph-ant. 9, File. 10, Murder. 11, Unseat. 14, Egg. 16, Dunce. 17, Tree. 19, St-ale. 21, Peace(piece). 22, Dance. 23, Peer. 26, Sewed. 28, Cad. 29, Trends. 30, Tureen. 31, Iron. 32, Repented. 33, Eleven (XI).

DOWN. — 1, Submit. 2, Bridge. 3, Deer (dear). 4, S-pin-dle. 5, Haven. 6, State. 8, Free. 9, Leg. 12, Sue. 13, A-cute. 15, Stack. 18, R-over. 19, Sen. 20, Ace. 21, Pad-ding. 22, Den(mark). 23, Parole. 24, Eden. 25, Re-now-n. 26, Storm. 27, Weeps. 28, Cur. 30, Tide.

ON THE AIR

JERUSALEM: 467 M.; HAIFA: 249 M.; TEL AVIV: 33.3, 43.9 & 322 M.

FIRST PROGRAMME

NEWS: Hebrew: 7 a.m. (tomorrow 6.30 a.m.); 1.30, 6.15, 8.30 & 11.00 p.m. **Arabic Programme** (including News): 8.00 a.m., 2.15 & 6.30 p.m.

TODAY

6.30 a.m. Service. 6.35 Exercises. 6.45 Musical Clock (R). 7.15 Melodies (R). 8.30 Talk by Dr. M. Avidor. 8.40 Close Down.

12.00 N. "Music at Noon" (R). 12.30 "Military Bands" (R). 12.50 Programme for Hospitals (R). 1.45 Break for Music. 3.00 Close Down.

4.00 p.m. "Kabbalat Shabbat." 4.30 Children's Hour. 5.00 Classical Request Programme: Symphony No. 9 (Beethoven). 7.00 Light Music. 7.30 Songs (R). 8.00 Talk. 8.20 Bible Reading. 8.45 Story. 9.00 Friday Night Concert: Quintet No. 6 for Flute, Oboe, Violin & Cello (Bach); Sonata for 2 Pianos (Mozart), played by Wiener & Deucet; Duo for Violin & Viola with Piano (Scharwenka), played by Hugo Fiorato, Jack Braunstein & Isadore Gorv; Piano Trio in C minor, (Brahms), played by the Budapest Trio; String Quartet in A minor (Schubert). 10.30 Songs (R). 11.05 Close Down.

TOMORROW

7.30 a.m. Service and Melodies. 8.40 Songs (R). 9.00 Morning Concert: "Magnificat" (Bach); Flute Concerto in C minor (Mozart); Spirituals for Orchestra (Gould). 10.00 Musical Quiz. 10.30 Literature Corner. 11.00 Concert Hall: Piano Concerto (Grieg); Divertimento No.2 (Mozart); Symphony No.5 (Dvorak). 12.15 Requests (R). "Don Kuixote." 1.45 Cantoral Recordings. 3.00 Close Down.

4.00 p.m. Variety. 4.35 Opera: "The Marriage of Figaro" (Mozart) Acts III & IV. 7.00 Guests in the Studio. 7.15 Light Music (R). 7.40 Talk. 8.00 Questions & Answers. 8.34 Bible Reading. 8.40 Sports. 8.45 Newsreel. 9.00 Folk Dances (R). 9.30 "Hamavdil" and "Melave Malka." 10.00 Interlude (R). 10.05 Dance Music (R). 11.05 Close Down.

SECOND PROGRAMME

463, 224, 48.9 M.

English News: 1.45 p.m. 10.15 p.m.

French: 2.00 p.m.

Today: 4.30 p.m. Programme for Tenantites. 4.00 Works by William Walton. 4.45 Close Down.

Tomorrow: 4.00 p.m. Music of our Time. 4.45 Presidential Music. 5.30 Legends. 5.50 Chess. 6.40 Folk Dances (R). 6.56 Talk. 6.15 Close Down.

KOL ZION LAGOLA (33.3 M.): 11.15-12 Midnight: Readings and Legends; News; Jewish Stories; Shabbath Songs.

Tomorrow: 11.15-12 Midnight: Programme Highlights; Religious Songs. The Week in the Knesset; "Melave Malka."

ARMY PROGRAMMES (44.8, 215, 225 & 228 M.): 6.30 Opening. 6.35 Bible Reading. 6.45 Works by Beethoven & Berlioz. 7.20 This Week's Events. 7.40 Opera. 8.30 News. 8.45 From the World of Music. 9.00 Dance Music. 10.00 Close Down.

Tomorrow: 6.30 p.m. Opening. 6.35 Music. 7.00 Variety. 7.30 Today's Events. 7.35 Folk Dances. 8.00 Questions and Answers. 8.30 News. 8.45 Saturday Night Programme. 9.00 Dance Music. 10.00 Close Down.

B.B.C. HEBREW BROADCASTS: (24.92 & 19.91 M.): 7.30-8.07 p.m. News, News Talk, British Album.

Tomorrow: 7.30-8.00 p.m. News, Parliamentary Review; Programme Parade. International Commentary.

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'Water Safety' Education

THE Mediterranean is famous for its sparkling blue water. But it is also known for its treachery. Changing cross-currents and a strong side wash account for tragic drowning accidents every summer. But our own negligence contributes. We are glad that our children seek fun and healthy relaxation in the hot dry season. But we take no pains to teach them to swim.

Officials of the Government's Department of Physical Education agree that swimming should be part of every school child's curriculum. The Department has trained some specialist swimming teachers, but the number is insufficient, and too many of the Department's Physical Training Instructors cannot swim at all. Nor has the Department initiated any "land lessons" in life-saving. Such lessons are a compulsory part of a school curriculum in most progressive Western countries.

Outside the kibbutzim few Israel children enjoy regular swimming tuition; and the number (per) receives training in life-saving techniques is negligible.

The main reasons for this are clear enough.

There are very few urban swimming pools in the country. Rivers and streams are scarce, and occasionally infected with bilharzia. And it is difficult for youngsters to learn to swim in the sea.

A drive to build more pools would be expensive. Our largest schools could not hope to aim, as most large schools in Western countries do, at building their own pools. Local authorities are in debt and face other critical demands.

Parents, who should form the spear-head of public opinion in this matter, are apathetic.

The result of this low standard in what the American Red Cross calls "water-safety education" is that popular summer camps engage *madrichim* and *madrichot* who cannot swim, that children of all ages are taken on school and youth-group expeditions, which may include swimming, by teachers and group-leaders who themselves cannot swim, and who have no training in life-saving or water-safety; that frequently a trip or a camp is marred by a tragic drowning which could have been avoided. Clearly, the building of pools is essential.

The first thing that parents and teachers must do is face the problem themselves. We must overcome our own apathy and fatalism. Then the will to solve the difficulties will be found.

Where natural "swimming holes" exist, these may be turned into safe swimming spots. Modest swimming pools, and swimming enclosures built into the sea, do not demand colossal expenditure. A community like that of Bat Yam has been prepared to hazard many thousands of pounds on an elaborate seaside restaurant and wash and change rooms. Surely such a community (and every community) could be persuaded to invest in the health and safety of its children.

A "water-safety" campaign in our schools and in the Press need not wait for the opening of a single swimming pool. Unless we are prepared to act, we must blame ourselves when children drown.

TEN RULES FOR WATER SAFETY

THE American Red Cross in its campaign for water safety publishes these ten rules for swimmer and non-swimmer alike:

1. Never swim or bathe alone.
2. Swim or wade only in areas which are supervised.
3. If you are not a skilled swimmer, never venture out in any light watercraft without a life preserver.
4. Don't ignore muscle cramps. If they occur leave the water immediately.
5. Don't go night bathing unless you are an expert swimmer in familiar water with other swimmers.
6. Don't swim from boats in deep water.
7. Be very cautious when the water temperature and/or your physical condition is low.
8. Don't swim immediately after a meal. (This is not an old wives' tale.)
9. If you are not trained in lifesaving, it is stupid to undertake a swimming rescue. Thousands of persons have drowned needlessly while trying to effect a rescue beyond their abilities. Look for some safe method of rescue within reach: a life preserver, a rope or such.
10. **Don't take chances.** Remember, more than half all drowning accidents occur close to shore, dock or boat. The sensible swimmer, fisherman, boater or picnicker is the one who comes back alive from his excursion.

Drawing by ASGEIR SCOTT

Paris has a young but growing wholesale dress industry. Here Lempereur uses white and black tweed for a two-piece dress with a ring collar of black jersey. The cap is jersey and tweed to match.

CHAPLIN AND THE KID

By ANITA ENGLE

NOT long ago the London "New Statesman and Nation" put forward a suggestion that Charlie Chaplin should settle down in England, where he belongs, and where he could do something of real value. What would have happened to Spanish literature, they ask, if Cervantes had spent all his life writing in Paris?

Now, I don't think that a memorable Charlie Chaplin film could emerge from the English scene any more than Cervantes could have created his characters on French soil, and for the same reason. Charlie's—I mean the authentic Chaplin atmosphere—is to be found in only one country today, in Israel.

Charlie is the prototype of the New Immigrant. You see him staggering down the gangplank, balancing an unwieldly bundle on his head with one hand, and with the other clutching a minute Kid, whose enormous brown eyes look at the new world with sombre expectation.

You can see Charlie upsetting well-meaning but heavy-handed Jewish Agency officials. "Managing" in the *ma'bara*. Somehow getting past the queue and pushing into a bulging bus with his huge bundle. Clinging to the Kid in spite of glowing pictures painted by Youth Aliyah social workers. Fumbling with unfamiliar and distasteful agricultural implements. And ending up triumphantly at a street kiosk which started as a row of dubious rolls and lollipops on a stone wall, and quite soon miraculously develops into a full-blown kiosk, sporting a corrugated tin roof which looks suspiciously like a section of roof which disappeared from the *ma'bara* office of the Histadrut Cultural Department.

"Etc. numbers of immigrants arrived from etc. countries in August, April, November." Behind those anonymous statistics stand Charlie, complete with children of assorted sizes. Pathetic, bewildered, but resilient; furtive, tenacious, and triumphant. The weak who inherit the earth. Only in Israel they don't want the earth. In fact, they hate anything that suggests agriculture. All they want is a snug little kiosk on some busy street corner in Tel Aviv.

Israel is the country of the Little Man triumphant. The weak and the bewildered and the kicked-about who somehow manage to wriggle out from under, and go trotting off with studied casualness and no more than a quick glance round to be sure that the miracle still holds.

We're all Little Men in this country. Little Men, all of them. The bigger ones show it, and know it, the smaller ones know and hope they don't show it. Charlie knows that in Israel he doesn't have to worry too much about the policeman, about the official (any official). None of them are machine controlled. They're all just Little Men like himself, only a few stages removed.

Probably it's because we're a country of Little Men that Big Shots can't stand us. They won't waste time fighting it out with officials when their opinion is listened to with respect by Presidents. Besides, it would never occur to them to bring their children to settle here permanently.

So that is how we remain a country of Little Men, and Charlie has inherited, if not the earth, at least Israel.

What the world needs is not more American dollars, but more belly laughs. People have been so busy listening for the explosion of atom bombs that they've forgotten how to explode into a good hearty laugh. The reason that Charlie hasn't been able to give us so many laughs in the past few years is because there aren't any suitable locations left for a Charlie Chaplin film. Can you get a belly laugh out of mass murders, or the atom bomb, or a witch hunt, or a Commissar interrogating an ex-Comrade?

That's why I'm suggesting Israel for Charlie's next film. There's plenty to laugh at in Israel. In fact, it's the perfect setting" for the biggest Little Man of all times. He wouldn't even have to worry about finding a new title. Just call it "Charlie Chaplin and the Kid, 1954 Version." Now that would be a picture worth queuing for.

gardening notes

ORNAMENTAL SHRUBS (II)

Classification — Generally we divide shrubs into evergreen shrubs (*sichim y'rukе-od*) and deciduous (*sichim nesha'rim*). Apart from this, gardeners classify shrubs, for practical reasons only, into three main groups which are—:

1) Dwarf shrubs (*sihim nemochim*) 40-70 cm.
2) Intermediate shrubs (*sihim beinoni'im*) 90-170 cm.
3) Tall shrubs (*sihim gevohim*) 150-300 cm.

The span of most shrubs is equal to their height, if planted at the correct distances.

This classification is not a strict division, since some shrubs vary in height and span and grow higher than usual if they are planted a considerable distance apart. Rosemary (**Rosmarinus officinalis**) which is commonly 60-70 cm. high, for example, could here in Israel reach a height of two metres and more. The same is true of plumbago (**ofrit**) and lantana, both very common shrubs in our gardens which belong to the group of intermediate shrubs but sometimes grow to a height of two to three metres.

Place in the Garden — Ornamental shrubs are planted either singly to display their individual beauty or in clusters for overall effect. Beside their aesthetic value in the garden, they are also planted as screens along the garden fence to create privacy and deaden the sounds of the street, or to mask unsightly objects and especially as "foundation planting." The aim of "foundation planting" is to hide ugly patches along the foot of the foundation wall. This is most easily achieved with evergreen shrubs of pleasing form and foliage, such as Cotoneaster.

In order to give a harmonious impression all the year round, form and foliage are more important than the floral display, which lasts for a limited period only.

Planning: — As shrubs will be a permanent feature of the garden, your planning must be very careful. For a new garden, and for larger areas, the services of a landscape gardener (**adrical-ganim**), are well worthwhile. Time and duration of flowering should be considered, in order to see that there are colours in the garden all the year round. The wrong choice of shrubs may give you a mass of bloom at one season but it could disappoint at other seasons of the year. Some shrubs, such as lilac and Spiraea bloom for a few weeks only, while others, like plumbago or abutilon, flower for several months. It should also be taken into consideration that in a small garden where the layman may wish to grow trees and shrubs as well as flowers or vegetables, only a few should be planted, and even those far apart, otherwise flowers and vegetables will not flourish.

Last but not least, avoid all poisonous shrubs such as oleander (**harduf hanechalim**) and castor-bean (Ricinus communis, **ciqayon**), as well as very thorny shrubs, which often cause disaster for children and animals.

E. FEUCHTWANGER (Ben Ginat)

עוד עברי (32)

לכיתות יסודיות

בקבוץ

מר: סלמה, חבר, עוד לא ראיתי את המשק שלכם. אולי יש לך פנאי להראות לי את המקום.

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(rotet) barn	רפת	(1)	ראיתי
(ada-ma) earth, land	אדמה	(me-shek) farm	משק
(al-pe-prem) two thousand	אלפים	(2)	שלכם
(4)	ראית	(yesh l'kha) you have	יש לך
(hadar-okhel) dining room	חדר־אוכל	(p'nai) (free) time	פנאי
(3)	בית־הספרות	(l'har-ot) to show	להראות
(na-ga-ree-ya) carpentry	נגריה	(kerem) vineyard	כרם
(6)	אני מסתיר	(sa-deh, sa-dot) field, fields	שדה, שדות
(at-kha) you	אתה	(hatser) yard	חצר
(7)	תזמרת	(ya-meen) right	ימין
(8)	פועל, פועלים	(smol) left	שמאל
(mit-ka-yame) takes place	מתקיים	(3)	לול

(1) (ra-e-tee) — I have seen, I saw
(2) (she-le-khem) — your (pl.)
(3) (lool) — hen-roost, chicken coop
(4) (ra-e-ta) — you have seen, you saw
(5) (bet sar-hoot) — reading room (cultural room)
(6) (a-nee mas-meen) — I invite
(7) (tiz-mo-ret) — orchestra, band
(8) (poel, poaleem) — worker, workers

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Housewife On Holiday

By JOYCE MILLER

THERE is no doubt that the harassed Israel housewife deserves a holiday. I had looked forward to mine for weeks.

I have theories about the evils of Tel Aviv life. For instance, I think we live too far from the earth and nature. Our life lacks what might be called simple joy. So I mused on a holiday in the country. Quiet. Leisure. Time to spend relaxing with the children. I pictured our *camaraderie* on the farm among friendly animals, and on the beach among shells (also friendly). The whole thing had a touch of the idyll about it.

The first event of importance on the holiday was Talma (aged six) finding a lizard on the bed. She was delighted. So was Yael (aged three).

"It looks like a beautiful brooch, mummy."

We had just arrived. I was unpacking and listening to the maid, whose name was Annette. Ironically as it turned out, I had thought: A maid! What bliss! It had taken some self-control not to embrace her. Annette was assuring me that she had not always been a maid. She was a university graduate by profession, she said. Humanities. With honours. Bucharest. It was a pity her studies had not included a course in child psychology.

First she screamed. Then she said: "Children, be very careful. These animals are poisonous. One bite from them and you are dead. Going black first."

"It's not enough just to say: 'Nonsense.'," said Talma in the discussion afterwards. "You can't get away from the fact that Annette lives here."

I admitted with some bitterness that I could not.

"And what do you know about lizards when all is said and done?"

As this last was unanswerable, in order to see the lizards if and when they attacked, we spent the night with the oil lamp burning; for the holiday was being taken in the real country, without electricity. The lamp was a patent one giving a strong, white light. We had been assured that we would be delighted with it.

Unfortunately, the round metal shade acted as a radiator. The room temperature mounted steadily. At last I opened the door, which led, as I had hoped it would, onto the garden. The mosquitoes were as delighted with the lamps as we had been.

My younger daughter wanted to know if the mosquitoes were also poisonous. (We live on the Tel Aviv beachfront where there are no mosquitoes).

The thing became a sort of game. With strenuous abandon I leapt from bed to bed (children following me) hunting Culex. The whole episode began to remind me of the first act in "Peter Pan". Then my bed collapsed.

Eventually I fell asleep on the floor. But alas, country birds begin a terrific clatter at sun up. The children seemed no worse for this hectic first night. They scrambled eagerly for the beach until they found that the path and the rocks were flashing with colonies of Annette's lizards. Then warily, warily we picked our way on tip-toe. I was carrying towels, hats, changes of clothes, suntan oil, books, dolls, rubber balls, a thermo flask and a watermelon.

But when we got to the sands I relaxed. Here was nature, unspoiled. We were the only people. Sea and sky sparkled. There was a fresh wind, curly waves, seagulls mewing... and Portuguese men of war. Of course one of these stung Talma. Fortunately she is a stoical child.

We went back into the sea at once. To show her how unafraid I was I rolled over and over in the waves, on the sand.

"No Portuguese men of war you see, darling."

An old fisherman had come down to the beach.

"Heh," he called out. "Tar! Do you know there's tar here?"

He was right. I found I looked like Brer Rabbit in the Uncle Remus story. Only much bigger. Still, the children were amused.

After that whenever we went swimming we took a large bottle of "neft" for tar-removal, and a small bottle of iodine for P.M. of W. stings.

At the end of a week my husband came. I had been afraid he wouldn't.

"You all look well," he said cheerfully. "Would you like another week? We could arrange it."

* * *

Tel Aviv has acquired a new charm for me. I find I love living three storeys above the earth. I am most satisfied that our City Council has closed the beach. The natural hazards of traffic-dodging and bus-jumping appear to me to be quaint and challenging. As for the rival clangour of cafes, open-air cinemas, political meetings, and ice, "neft" and old clothes men simultaneously crying their wares. I cannot imagine that I ever found this anything but delightful.

There is nothing like a holiday for the housewife.

BRIDGE

By JERUSALEMITE

SOLUTION OF AUGUST PROBLEMS

(1) Rubber bridge, East-West vulnerable.

North	East	South	West
1S	—	2C	—
3S	—	?	

South holds :
S. A64, H. J752,
D. 3, C. AK854.

South bids six spades. The three plus honour tricks and favourable distribution should just about guarantee a slam opposite the three spades call.

(Six spades — 5 points; four no trumps — 4; four clubs — 3; five spades or four diamonds — 2; four hearts — 1).

(2) Match points, neither side vulnerable.

West	North	East	South
1S	—	1NT	—
—	Db	—	?

South holds :
S. 63, H. Q10852,
D. K104, C. Q83.

South passes. His side should hold about 50% of the high cards, and with South in the lead chances of beating East's one no trumps or making two hearts should be about even. The pass is given a higher rating, because once in a while the contract could be set by two tricks.

(Pass — 5; two hearts — 2).

(3) Rubber bridge, both sides vulnerable.

West	North	East	South
1S	—	—	?

South holds :
S. — H. J32,
D. A753, C. AKQ964

South bids three clubs. This figures to work out much better than a double, because it will easily steer North into game at no trumps.

(Three clubs — 5; double or two spades — 1).

(4) Match-points, North-South vulnerable.

North	East	South	West
1D	—	2C	—
2D	—	?	

South holds :
S. J4, H. AQ,
D. 8643, C. AK765

South bids two hearts. This will steer North into a no trumps game, if he can stop spades effectively. A single raise in diamonds would not do justice to South's strong holding.

(Two hearts — 5; three no-trumps — 3; four diamonds or four no trumps — 2; three diamonds or five diamonds — 1).

(5) Match-points, North-South vulnerable.

North	East	South	West
1H	—	1S	2C
Db	—	?	

South holds :
S. AJ9842, H. KQ
D. 1052, C. 73.

South passes. North's double should be taken as a stern warning of acute shortness in spades — he might even be void in that suit — and it would therefore make little sense to rebid the suit. South is too short in hearts to guarantee full game. The problem boils down to a question of confidence in partner's judgment, and South's high figures will handsomely increase the penalty.

(Pass — 5; two no trump or two spades — 1).

Avocado Accolade

By Molly Lyons Bar-David

AVOCADOS are on the market at last — they're plentiful and they are cheap (remember, that 500 to 600 prutot a ... for a fruit-vegetable of ... sort is a very low cost for a very highly nutritious food!). The small variety of pear (avocados are also known as alligator pears) is now available, but the larger fruit will also soon be on the market, and for the rest of the year, therefore, your "butter" problem is solved. Avocado is a unique fruit in that it is almost all fat, of a quality so delicate as to make the finest butter seem ungainly by comparison. It is full of vitamins — including the rare A & D. Its flavour is so palatable that it can be enjoyed as a fruit. Indeed, it is the most versatile of vegetables; and here are but a few of the many ways to serve it.

Be sure the avocado is ripe before you use it. When it is soft to the touch it can be cut in two, and it then lifs easily from the large seed. If you peel the fruit first, you can then mash the avocado, add a little salt and use it just as you do butter to spread on your bread. Pepper, lemon juice, or French dressing are good in such a sandwich spread.

Hors D'ouevres

Peel avocados. Cut in two. Steep in lemon juice in which a clove of garlic has been crushed. Remove from juice and season with salt. Fill cavity of the avocado with a watermelon or sugarmelon ball. Serve on lettuce.

Pin up the following recipe for the citrus season that's not so far off or, if you are as impatient as this recipe deserves, use tinned grapefruit or oranges for it. Serve it either as a first course or as a salad course after the main dish.

Avocado Citrus Salad

Arrange orange and grapefruit sections, free from skin, alternately with sectors of peeled avocados. Serve on lettuce with the following dressing. Chopped almonds, salt, paprika and lemon juice. Cover the fruit well with this sauce and serve cold.

Avocado Cocktail

Avocado is heavenly in cocktails. Combine it — nicely diced, with watermelon balls, or with persimmon, and cover with combined lemon and orange juice (to taste) or with sherry and soda. Garnish with a sprig of mint and serve very cold in cocktail glasses.

Avocado is of such creamy rich texture that it blends beautifully with salad greens. Combine it to suit your own palate, remembering that lemon juice and garlic are most happily wed with this fruit. Here is a favourite California salad to which you can add or from which you can omit ingredients. Save this one for when lettuces return.

Avocado Salad

2 heads lettuce, shredded; 2 large avocados, peeled and sliced; 1 green pepper chopped; 1 celery heart (tender stalks) chopped; 2 or 3 artichoke hearts, quartered. Garlic flavoured French dressing or lemon juice. Combine all the ingredients and toss gently together.

By mashing up avocados with various ingredients, you can also get wonderful first course dishes, or even the main item on a cold plate. Here are a few combinations:

Mashed avocados, mashed hard-boiled eggs, onion juice, lemon juice.

Mashed avocados, chopped tomato, chopped green pepper, chopped onion, onion juice, lemon juice.

Mashed avocados, chopped apple, chopped nuts, lemon juice.

The shape of the avocado, with the large cavity formed by the removal of the seed, makes it into a wonderfully shaped container to combine with other fine foods. Be sure to marinade the avocado first with lemon juice, as this penetrates through the buttery globules of the fruit and brings out its goodness. Fill the cavity with fruit salad if you want this to be a dessert, or with crisp vegetables or chunks of fish or chicken or meat, with French dressing, for a salad or main dish. Mayonnaise is very good when you use meat, chicken or fish to fill the avocados.

Stuffed Avocado Slices

1 large avocado; lemon juice; Cottage cheese and thick lebenia; Chopped almonds (optional); Chopped onion; Chopped olives (black or green). Salt and paprika; grapefruit sections (or other fruit, if desired). French dressing.

Cut avocado in halves crosswise, remove seed, and peel. Hollow out the cavities a little and brush the entire fruit with lemon juice. Mash the cheese to a paste with the thick lebenia (drained through a cloth) so that its consistency is richer), with the almonds, onion, olives, and seasonings, and stuff this mixture into the cavities of the avocado. Place the two halves together, wrap tightly in waxed paper and chill in refrigerator for two or three hours. To serve cut in thick, round slices and place one slice on lettuce surrounded with grapefruit.

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NAZI BEASTS OVER JEWRY

THE FINAL SOLUTION. THE ATTEMPT TO EXTERMINATE THE JEWS OF EUROPE, 1939-1945. By Gerald Reitlinger — Vallentine, Mitchell, London. XII+622 pp. 30s.

By RICHARD KOEBNER

To do justice to this monumental work, one must notice the time limit indicated in its sub-title. The introductory chapter, indeed, gives an account of important stages in the development of the Jewish problem as seen by Hitler and his collaborators in the first years of the Nazi regime, and is especially valuable in that it discloses the political background of such fateful events as the promulgation of the Nuremberg Laws and November 9, 1938. But this is far from being just another attempt to probe the psychological and historical origins of the deliberately calculated murder of the Jews of Europe during the Second World War. The author evinces little interest in the originator of the *Final Solution:* Hitler, of course, very often enters the scene, but only in order to leave it after a short remark. This studied lack of interest is justified by the whole argument of the book. On occasion, Reitlinger gives pregnant expression to that reason.

The Final Solution... proceeded *by its own momentum; on the other hand, nothing short of an order from Hitler could stop it. It is probable that, unless he was considering major policy changes, Hitler did not bother to receive reports about it (p. 114).*

On the other hand, the book as a whole is not intended to be a martyrology, bringing the victims of the *Final Solution* to life. The passages in which we are made to visualize them are sparse, and carefully refrain from pathetic emphasis or glaring description. Such scenes as the massacre of Dubno are given in the words of the most reliable witnesses with very little comment on the part of the author. He has not only rightly felt that to indulge in dramatizing the events would falsify the historical truth he had to transmit, but also that reproducing very much of the real dramas which followed one on another would only deflect the reader from seeing this chain of horrors for what it really was — "a diabolical machinery driven ahead by its own momentum."

Frustrating Deviation

One must not be misled by this metaphor which is Reitlinger's own. It is not only that "the automatic nature of murder by standing-orders" was bound occasionally to lead to unwanted negative effects and to be frustrated by "human fallibility." The deviations of satellite governments and the frictions between Hitler's henchmen, who sometimes neutralized one another, do little to mitigate the tragedy, though to the author these episodes have meant a great relief in his sombre task. What really goes to make the book a great historical account is that the immense variety of changes and differences in the policy of race-murder is very far from making the metaphor of an automatic process a complete analogy. This variety has led the author to build up his narrative in two parts. Part One (The Search for the *Final Solution*) deals with central policies and elucidates their different stages — deportations, ghettoes, gas chambers — these last introduced by an important decision on the highest level, the Gross-Wannsee Conference of January 20, 1942. Part Two (The *Final Solution* in Practice) enlarges on the differences of execution in terms of place, devoting single chapters to the individual countries in which the orders were to be put into practice. It is here that deviation gets its due (for instance Rumania, where Antonescu had started extermination "before Hitler had even given the signal," but two years later, after Stalingrad, began to fumble for his way out) and resistance (the Warsaw-Ghetto Rebellion.)

Complicity in Crime

Personalities most exposed to scrutiny are Heydrich in Part One, Ohlendorf in Part Two, and Himmler, Eichmann, Martin Luther and Heinrich Mueller in both. With every reason, Reitlinger emphasizes that some of these leading men were scarcely known to the world outside for their individual contributions to the *Final Solution* while it was under way. He is no less right in stating that too great a number of major criminals have escaped punishment either by artful defence or by avoiding being traced.

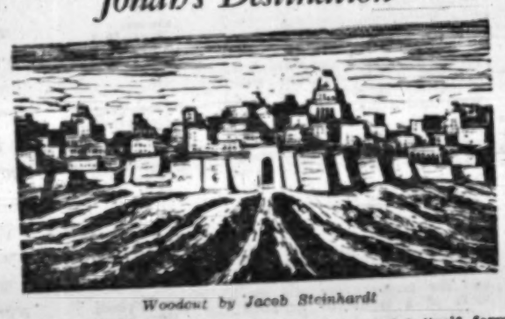
His attitude towards "the complicity of the Wehrmacht" is no more lenient. He makes it abundantly clear that the German generals thought the Army's honour sufficiently saved when they ordered their soldiers to act like Pontius Pilate. As to the responsibility of the German people as a whole, Reitlinger, in keeping with his strict discipline of uninterrupted narration, raises this question only in his epilogue. His judgment is terse, but it is made convincing by his whole presentation. Probably no nation has ever been so frightened as was the German nation during the war.

Most people did not wish to know the truth because they were overawed by the apprehension of what consequences could be implied by looking behind the screens of anonymous machinery. This atmosphere of terror even had its influence in benumbing the intellect and the moral feeling of major and minor agents in the machinery.

Meticulous Scrutiny

The fact that voluntary ignorance will no longer be possible is one of the great historical merits of this book. Reitlinger's immense inquest is based on an impeccable use of such wealth of material as was in evidence at the Nuremberg trials and in later criminal prosecutions; it is amplified by statistical reports and Jewish as well as non-Jewish memoirs. The author has taken all possible care against being deceived by the shortcomings naturally bound up with every one of these categories of documentation. He has unremittingly kept to the demand of having one set of evidence checked by the other and of pronouncing a "*non liquet*" where the result is not beyond doubt. The careful scrutiny by which, in his Statistical Appendix, he arrives at an estimate of 4.194m. to 4.581m. of victims instead of the originally assumed 5.782m., cannot but add to the confidence inspired by the whole argument. But first and foremost this argument is of such a nature that it secures for the *Final Solution* its unmistakable place in history.

Jonah's Destination



Woodcut by Jacob Steinhardt

THE BOOK OF JONAH. Original woodcuts by Jacob Steinhardt. Hand-lettering by Francisca Baruch. Philadelphia, Pa., The Jewish Publication Society of America, 1953. 48 pp. 10¼ inches by 13⅛ inches. $5.00.

Jacob Steinhardt and Francisca Baruch, two artists trained in Germany and for many years in the forefront of printing art in Jerusalem, have collaborated to produce a beautiful "table book" version of the Book of Jonah in English and Hebrew. Printed and bound in the U.S., the book is thus a product of many cultures. Nevertheless, the lettering and woodcuts are well placed and form a uniform "picture;" the volume is primarily a picture book and therefore enlarges on the tradition of illumination applied to holy books and manuscripts.

The Hebrew, presented without vowels, is the ancient Masoretic text and the English, the Jewish Publication Society's version (first published in 1917, without illustrations). The book also contains an introduction to the texts in the form of a folder. Though the script itself forms a most pleasing picture, it is a trifle too large for comfortable reading, although this may be an advantage in introducing the English reader to a Hebrew text.

Steinhardt's woodcuts are large and powerful, both in actual size and impact: realism takes second place to design and clarity, and he seems deliberately to have avoided presenting the leviathan as a true whale.... the great fish looks more like the great Japanese carp, and gazes up from the depths with an almost human eye. His City of Nineveh (reproduced above) is of an ageless quality, cut out of time itself. Steinhardt is now Head of the Bezalel School in Jerusalem, and the current students' exhibition reflects his strong influence, an emphasis on craftsmanship and design. The prints and text are knife sharp and very evenly printed. Altogether one of the handsomest volumes the Society has ever published.

M. ISAACMAN

At the Bezalel Museum

Chinese sculpture, T'ang Period — 618-906 A.D. Man on horseback and two dancers. Earthenware. Museum's Collection, Lent by Mrs. Cornelia K. Straus, London.

A TENSE TALE

NINE DAYS TO MUKALLA. By F. Prokosch. Viking Press, New York. 240 pp. $3.

The author has already several books of the same kind as the above to his credit, notably the most successful "The Seven Who Fled." It seems there is a large public for this veiled, mysteriously depraved world, with danger and flight, the desert and the flesh predominating. Mr. Prokosch has a remarkable gift for lyrical description of exotic landscape with figures, but to this reader this remains the one attractive thing between cover and cover. The persons are mere shadows, their adventures and actions inexplicable — indeed no attempt is made to explain them — and the sense of tension the author knows how to produce is no more than a nervous tingle, based on words. The story is of four people, unknown to each other up to the moment when their plane crashes on a little island in the Red Sea. They travel in the dubious care of some Arabs to reach civilization. Two die in the flesh, two in the spirit, succumbing to what is loosely known as "the lure of the East." *PAULA ARNOLD*

Israel's Mathematics Annual

By Dr. SHMUEL AGMON

With its second volume just out, the "Journal d'Analyse Mathématique" proves that a first-rate, international scientific journal, equalling the best in its field, can be published in Israel.

The initiator of the project is Prof. Binyamin Amirá of the Mathematics Department of the Hebrew University. Struggling single-handed against the many odds and enormous difficulties attending the publication of a scientific, non-commercial journal, Prof. Amirá, who is also the editor, has nevertheless succeeded in putting out two luxuriously printed volumes which contain articles of very high scientific interest. The publication has already won the esteem of mathematicians throughout the world. The editorial board consists of eminent mathematicians of many countries, and the expenses of publishing are covered by the Rockefeller Foundation, the Israel Government, by private donations, and from sales.

The Journal, an annual, publishes original research papers in mathematics in French and English, with a Hebrew summary. The emphasis is on fundamental, longer works, an unusual policy for a scientific periodical, and one which has been welcomed by many mathematicians. Two such works were: H. Milloux, "Sur les directions de Borel des fonctions entières," in the first volume, and the paper by Garabedian and Schiffer, "Convexity of domain functionals," in the second. Among the other participants were such highly regarded mathematicians as: Hadamard, Bohr, Valiron, Bers, Dieudonné, Mandelbrojt, Schoenberg, Walsh, Bergman and Nehari.

The Journal, which has achieved a very high scientific standard, is praiseworthy from the technical point of view as well. The printer, Mr. Z. Casap, of the "Gutenberg" Printing Press in Tel Aviv, is doing an unusually fine job.

It is only to be hoped that Prof. Amira will find the necessary courage and assistance to continue with this unique project.

Professional People For Self and Community

By ANDREW BOYD

PROFESSIONAL PEOPLE. By Roy Lewis and Angus Maude. Phoenix House, London. 284 pp. 18/-.

It is often remarked in present-day England that the middle classes are going through a difficult time; and the fact that the remark is generally made by the middle classes themselves may make it more pointed but none the less true. In a bout of conscience which began with unemployment and hunger marches in the 1920s and '30s and continued in the common danger of the war years, the middle classes committed themselves to considerable sacrifices for the benefit of their less fortunate compatriots by being largely responsible for swinging the Socialist party into power in 1945.

Today, thanks partly to their initial effort and even under a Conservative government, the social scene has undergone a remarkable change. With free education, heavily subsidized housing, medical attention and school meals, increased unemployment benefit and pensions, the working man and his family are better off than ever before. But at a cost, much of which has ironically but inevitably fallen on the middle classes.

It is this cost which Mr. Lewis, a journalist, and Mr. Maude, an economist and Conservative Member of Parliament, set out to estimate in their lively, hard-hitting tract. The material side of the sacrifice is fairly easily sized up — largely static salaries mean less leisure, fewer books and theatres, few if any holidays abroad, little domestic help, and considerable sacrifices if children are to be given a public-school education. All this was described by the authors in their earlier book "The English Middle Classes," but in its successor they are concerned more to point out the effects of the present situation on professional standards and ethics.

Unpopular Views

To do this they trace the history of the professions from their humble origins to their position today, assailed by moral and economic pressures, by the State's attempt to give better free or partly free services in health, education, legal aid and so on than the country can afford, and by over-specialization and drastically curtailed leisure time. As a result of these difficulties professional standards have fallen and in the authors' opinion will fall still further unless a determined effort is made to call a halt by professional people themselves. They can rely on no-one else to fight their battles against the State and present-day conditions for them, but if they win they will not only benefit themselves but the country as a whole since a middle-class intelligentsia whose standards are not based primarily on money is a necessary part of the ideal democracy as the authors see it. These views are not popular today but they need airing and it is pleasant to find them expressed with such wit and good humour.

Two criticisms must, however, be made. The first is that, even allowing for the fact that the authors express a point of view and are not concerned to paint a complete picture, they have not paid enough attention to the question of how the professional man can work for the community's greater benefit as well as his own. And the second is that in their enthusiasm for the cause, they have somewhat over-romanticized the virtues of the older professions as they existed in the days before the Welfare State. We have only to consider Trollope and Thackeray's lawyers and clergy to see that the professions, like every other body, have had bad as well as good in their ranks in past times as well as today.

A Criticism Of Criticism

THE DISINHERITED OF ART: WRITER AND BACKGROUND. By Solomon Fishman. University of California, Berkely and Los Angeles. 178 pp.

This second contribution to a new series of studies concerned with "Perspectives in Criticism" is an important addition to the current revaluation of American literature which is seeking the central clue in the relations between the writer and his culture.

It has a double usefulness: as a survey of many of the significant critical discussions of this subject, which is of general interest despite the fact that Mr. Fishman takes all his examples from American literature; and as a penetrating discussion of the subject by Mr. Fishman himself. This fusion of functions is accomplished by orchestrating the pertinent opinions and quotations into well-written chapters which develop a closely knit set of themes.

The *leitmotif* of the "alienation" of American writers from their environments, is thoroughly documented in the opening "Gestures of Rejection." Marxist and traditionalist interpretations of these phenomena are compared and criticized; the themes of literary nationalism and regionalism, the latter with special reference to the Southern Group and the "New Criticism," are thoroughly analyzed; a chapter is devoted to "The Transatlantic Element," epitomized by the pilgrimage of Henry James and revealing a persistent ambivalence towards Europe; and a concluding discussion of the contention, most clearly expounded by V. L. Parrington (the Emerson-Whitman-Dewey tradition), that democracy in America demands a radically new art.

Each chapter is thus a complete and well-documented essay, and, though the book does not attempt to answer the central question implied by its own discussion (What is "American" literature?); it is a stimulating introduction to a "vast and difficult subject." That it smacks too much of "criticism of criticism," neglecting the authors themselves, may be excused by the complexity of the issues discussed in so short a space.

S. J. KAHN

Guide to Commerce

ISRAEL IMPORT-EXPORT CLASSIFIED LIST. 4th. Ed. Sahavy Advertising, Tel Aviv. 697 columns.

The 1953/54 edition of this unique handbook, the fourth within five years, presents 5,000 names and addresses of local firms, classified under 700 headings, followed by a roughly selected group of foreign exporters. The previous issues and the present one have been sold in 80 foreign countries, and that is why the publishers have rightly added a number of articles on general economic and financial problems, investments and tourism in Israel, with historical surveys of the main cities and other places of interest.

It would appear advisable in future to add a detailed list of import and export products in at least the quantities handled, so as to indicate the importance of each item. More careful editing of the next issues will certainly help solve the problem of too many misprints and other irregularities in spelling in an otherwise interesting "export" item from Israel. *W.G.*

Round the Bookshops

Russia, according to the book "Russia After Stalin," (translated from manuscript, Am Oved, IL.2.100) now stands at the crossroads, deliberating on a choice between military dictatorship and democratic renascence. Isaac Deutscher, the author, feels certain that the people of the USSR will rule out the former and now turn to democratization. The book was first published in Britain in mid-July, and a piquant note was struck by the author when, on August 5, he cabled a postscript for foreign editions in which he stated that "the leadership of Soviet Premier Georgi Malenkov is not yet acknowledged and his power is not yet consolidated."

The "Times" immediately published extracts from this postscript in the form of an article.

"Malenkov's position today," the article declared, "is not appreciably stronger than Beria's was yesterday.

"If it was possible to overthrow Beria so easily, what guarantee is there that Malenkov cannot be disgraced with just as little effort?

"The fate of Stalin's successors," it goes on, "may yet prove less similar to that of Stalin than to that of Danton, Robespierre and Desmoulins, who sent each other to the guillotine, while none of them enjoyed exclusive authority with the result that they were all destroyed."

Deutscher is now completing a two-volume biography of Leon Trotsky and will then get to work on a Life of Lenin.

(Tversky announces the forthcoming publication of "Nations and Nationalism in the Soviet Union," by Jean Daniel.)

"Some books are worth tasting, some worth swallowing, and a few are worth chewing and digesting," according to Francis Bacon. "Mitkufat Ha'even V'ad Hanaitzrut" (From the Stone Age to Christianity, Ahiassaf, IL. 3.500) by Prof. W.F. Albright must surely belong to the last category. This is an examination of monotheism and the historic process, one of the most comprehensive works on the subject to date, which focuses a high-powered searchlight and illuminates the darkest corners of the period.

"Shéshet Asirai" (My Six Convicts, Carmi & Naor, IL.2.800) is a novel by Donald Powel Wilson who incarcerated himself in a prison for a period of three years in order to study the scene behind the bars, what goes on behind the convicts' brazen faces and what transpires behind the walls of prejudices of those "on the outside looking in". Though a psychologist by profession, Wilson does not present us with a psychological study but gives us a human picture of the underworld with its ramified and efficient intelligence service, its iron-bound insistence on loyalty and obedience and the way in which it settles all accounts.

"Thom Habdidut" (Well of Loneliness, Idit, IL.3.600) by Radclyffe Hall, is the sympathetic study of a human being who is the victim of a quirk of nature and an indictment of more fortunate "normals" who sadistically ostracize that individual because he is "different".

"Mikhtavim Mibet Hamaveh" (Letters from the Death-House, Hakibbutz Hameuhad, IL.1.500) by Ethel and Julius Rosenberg, is the three year exchange of correspondence between the two condemned in Sing Sing prison.

The Local Scene

Moshe Smilansky is here again with a new volume on the romance of resettlement and rehabilitation. On foot, astride a horse or by car, he is ever ready to go out and acquaint himself with the geography and people of the land. "Mishut Ba'aretz" (Going Up and Down the Land, Dvir, IL.2.200) is part of the sum total of impressions he received on these excursions, written and interpreted with the aid of a vivid imagination and a good pen together with an unbounded love for, and identity with, the subject. This is the fifth volume.

"Anashim Hadashim Be'harim Hag'vohim" (New People in High Mountains, Hakibbutz Hameuhad, IL 700) by S. W. Schwartz, is the story of new settlers in the hills of Jerusalem and their efforts to strike root.

For entertaining tales, homiletical, admonitional and otherwise, we go first to "Sefer Ha'agada" (The Book of Legend, Dvir, IL.10.250) compiled and edited by Ravnitzky and Bialik, a collection of legends from the Talmud and the Midrash, a new edition in three volumes; and "Agadot Ha'aretz" (Legends of the Land, Dvir, IL.7.400) compiled and edited by Asher Ben Yisrael Avi-Oded.

The fourth in the series of Dovrot pamphlets has just appeared on the anniversary of the death of Yitzhak Sadeh. "Misaviv Lamdura" (Round the Bonfire, Hakibbutz Hame'uhad, IL.0.500) is a collection of bonfire chats with which the Palmach commander used to regale his readers in the local press.

Abba Kovner, in his first Hebrew prose work tells the story of Jewish infantry in the War of Liberation and the spirit of comradeship, courage and sacrifice pervading the ranks in "Panim el Panim" (Face to Face, Sifriyat Poalim, IL.3.500), while Howard Fast treats of a similar subject in going back to the days of the Maccabees in his "Ahai Giborei Hathilla" (My Glorious Brethren, Sifriyat Poalim, IL. 2.250), third edition.

Rumour has it that Ilya Ehrenburg's "Julio Jauranito" (Idit, IL.2.500) has been selling like hot cakes in Paris and cynics assume that the author's friends have been buying up the work, one of the "sins of youth," because it is the last vestige of the writer's pre-Bolshevist period.

The Arts and Artists

Yet another work on "Beethoven" has made its appearance (Chachik, IL.1.100), this time by Alan Price Jones, who analyses the genius's inner and outer worlds and discusses his creations as a harbinger of Mozart, Schubert, Schumann and Chopin. Together with that I might mention "Nahal Eitan" (A Mighty Stream, IL.1.750), by Madelaine Goss, second edition, concerning the life and works of Johann Sebastian Bach.

Shelton Cheney covers the history of art in his "Toldot Ha'amanut Baolam" (Chachik, IL.12.500), while Pales presents Raye Brooke as the commentator on "Omanut Biytzirot M'fursamot" (Art in Famous Paintings, IL.1), with 32 pictures in colour.

Leonardo da Vinci comes to life in Merjekowski's monumental work on that multiple genius (Newman, IL.5.500) and, coming down to fundamentals, Yitzhak Adel presents his "Yesodot Hamusica" (Newman, IL. 1.500), intended for those who are interested in learning the subject but who are unable to contact an instructor for want of the necessary fee or because they are out "in the sticks."

Futures: Sifriyat Poalim has commissioned a Hebrew translation of Jose Castro's "Geography of Hunger."

"The Book of Psalms" is the next volume to appear in the Hartom Bible series.

Am Oved promises the publication shortly of a "History of Art," by Y.H. Gombreich. *M.H.*

PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED

Livnah E., State and Diaspora. Youth and Halutz Dept. of Zionist Organization.

Tadmor C., Israel Economic Survey July-December 1952. Economic Dept. of the Jewish Agency.

The Polish Chamber of Foreign Trade, Polish Foreign Trade.

IPI Assembly 1952, The Proceedings. The International Press Institute, Zurich.

United Nations: Quarterly Bulletin of Steel Statistics for Europe, Economic Commission for Europe, Geneva; Technical Assistance Committee, Economic and Social Council, New York; Combustion, Economic Commission for Europe, Industry Division, Geneva; Report of the AD HOC Committee on Forced Labour. International Labour Office, Geneva.

Editors of "Fortune." in Collaboration with Davenport R.W., (Hebrew Trans. Amir A.) U.S.A. The Permanent Revolution. Library of America Civilization, Tel Aviv.

Karunakaran K.P., India in World Affairs Aug 1947-Jan. 1950. Oxford University Press, London.

Seigion M., H.G. Wells. Longmans, Green & Co., London.

Fordham F., An Introduction to Jung's Psychology. Penguin Books Ltd., England.

HEBREW

Guiman N., Be'Eretz Lobengulu Melech Zulu (Lobengulu King of the Zulu). Dvir, Tel Aviv.

Smilansky M., Mishut Ba'Aretz (Going Up and Down the Land) (Vol. 5). Dvir, Tel Aviv.

Remarque, E.M. (Trans. Sivan D.), Nitzon Hahayim (Spark of Life). Karni Ltd., Jerusalem.

Agnon S.Y., Baruch Kurzweil Masekhet Ha'Roman. Shocken, Jerusalem.

Preuss V., Hahistadrut B'misparim. Ha'Vaad Hapoel Information Dept. Freiss, Reicha, Yashrush, "Tamar," Tel Aviv.

Mercaz Lishkot Ha'avoda Ha'klali Shel Le'poalim, Lishkot Ha'avoda B'mispharim. (The Labour Exchanges in Figures).

Stamp of the Week

Here is a stamp interesting for three reasons:

The fine bold face of the man it portrays;

The fact that there is a half-franc surcharge on it in aid of the Red Cross;

Because it was issued by the Saar, a strip of borderland between France and Germany which is rapidly challenging San Marino in the variety of the stamps it puts out.

But who is the man? The name is Henri Dunant, founder of the International Red Cross.

Henri was a Swiss. Like all good men of that tight little land, he had a great eye for business. So he set out to ask the Emperor Napoleon III to grant him concessions of land in Algeria, a French protectorate.

On his way to the Emperor, young Henri ran slap bang into the Battle of Selferino, in which the French and their allies from Piedmont, in Northern Italy, were fighting the Austrians.

About 400,000 men tore savagely at each other. Henri Dunant was so shocked at the agonies of the wounded that he went to work, and 14 nations sent delegates to Geneva to draft a convention to mitigate some of the inhumanities of war.

Nearly 100 years have elapsed since Dunant helped mankind. The Saar today salutes his memory in this stamp — and remembers that half-franc surcharge to aid the Red Cross he founded.

The stamp costs a shilling in London.

London Express Service

HEBREW PERIODICALS

"Zim" has felt the need for an organ of its own; and so we have Teren (Mast), which deals with the sea and sea-faring, technical aspects of the trade and other interesting items. It should attract not only those who "go down to the sea in ships."

Chess

AUGUST 31, 1953

PROBLEM No.769
F. DAGAN, Tel Aviv
Specially Composed for
The Jerusalem Post

Kb4; Re6, Rf1; Bd4, Bb7; Kth3; Pd6 (7)
Kf5; Rf3; Pg4, g5, g7, h6. (6)
White mates in two.

ENDGAME No.53
H. ALONI, Holon
Specially Composed for
The Jerusalem Post

Kf6; Rb1; Kte6; Pb2, e3. (5)
Kd8; Rh4; Kte8; Pb6, e4. (5)
White to play and win.

SOLUTIONS: Problem No.755 (Pearenblum): 1.Ra6. **Endgame No.57** (Segenreich): 1.Kte3! Rd2+ 2.Kb1 Rb2 3.R:a8 (3.R:b7? Be3! 4.R:e8 Bb6 etc.) 3.-Ra7 4.Rb8 (4.Rf8? Bc5!) 4.-Rb7 5.Re8 Re7 10.Rf8 and wins. The idea was suggested by one of Breuer's problems. (A real masterpiece of composition, and Mr. Segenreich is to be congratulated on having composed it. — E. Zakon).

ISRAEL-ENGLAND CORRESPONDENCE MATCH

GAME No.404

White:	Black:
R.W. Benham (England)	E. Zakon (Israel)

Queen's Gambit Declined

1.d4 Kf6 2.c4 e6 3.Kc3 d5 4.Bg5 c6 5.Kf3 Kd7 6.e3 Be7 7.Rc1-b1 8.Bd3 d:c4 9.B:c4 Kd5 10.B:e7 Q:e7 11.0-0 K:c3 12.R:c3 a6 13.Qc2 c4 (All this is a very well known "orthodox" variation of the QGD; The last move of Black is not recommended by theory as it is believed to give White a strong pressure on the Queen's side; But Black intends to try an innovation) 14. Kd2 Kf5 15.Rc1 Rf8 16.f4 Kh5 17.a3 (If 17.h3? then 17.- Rg3! 18.g4? g5! with a strong attack. The move 17.a3 initiates the known "minority attack" on the Queen's side) 17.- Rg3! (this is the innovation: counter attack on the King's side!) 18.b4 g5! 19.Rf1 (the only sufficient defence: But, simultaneously White is forced to give up his "minority attack") 19. Rg7 20.f:g5 R:g5! 21.b4 Rh5 22.Re2 Rg5 23.R:f6 R:e2 24.Kt:e4 R:h4 25.Rf4 R:f4 26.e:f4 Re4 27.Rc5? (loses a pawn) 27.fe 28.Kte3 Rd8 29.Of2 Od7 30.d5 c:d 31.Qd4 Qd6 32.f5 b5! 33.R:c7 (Re2 was better) Qe5! 34.Rd3 h5 35.Kt:h5 R:Kt 36.Q:Q f:e 37.Rh3 g4 38.R:h5+- Kg7 39.Kf2 e4 40.g4 e3+- White resigns.

● **ILFORD'S ANNUAL CONGRESS** had 106 competitors this year. The "Premier" tournament was won by Alexander with 5½ points (out of 6), followed by Blaine, Hooper, Wade, Fashkas and Phillips.

The first British lightning (ten second per move) championship tourney had an entry of 28 players. Sixty-five-year-old Dr. Paul List, the oldest competitor, who settled in Britain abut 1937, finished first with 15½ points out of of possible eighteen. There was a triple tie for the next place between K.R. Smith (U.S.), Green and Barden. The first two, though awarded their prizes, were not eligible for the title at stake, not being British, while Barden won the play-off with Green and thus became the first British Lightning Chess Champion.

R. Persitz made a notable appearance in the championship, sharing the fourth place with Parr, Wood and Radoicic with 11½ points, only a point-and-a-half below the champion. Persitz played as well on board in the Oxford University team which won the parallel event for teams.

WORLD YOUTH CHAMPIONSHIP

Held in Copenhagen during July, this tournament was won by Argentina's Oscar Panno, who thus became the new World Junior Champion. Klaus Darga of Germany was second, followed by Ivkov (former Yugoslav champion) and Olafsson (Iceland), Penrose (England), Sherwin (USA), Keller (Austria), Larsen (Denmark), Scafarelli (Italy) and Russel (Holland). Israel's R. Persitz, who missed the opening of the tournament through some unfortunate circumstance, lost a point, and though sharing 4th place in his group was unlucky in the lot which was to determine the participant in the finals (a most unusual "solution" instead of the logical play-off) and thus could not take part in the fight for the championship.

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